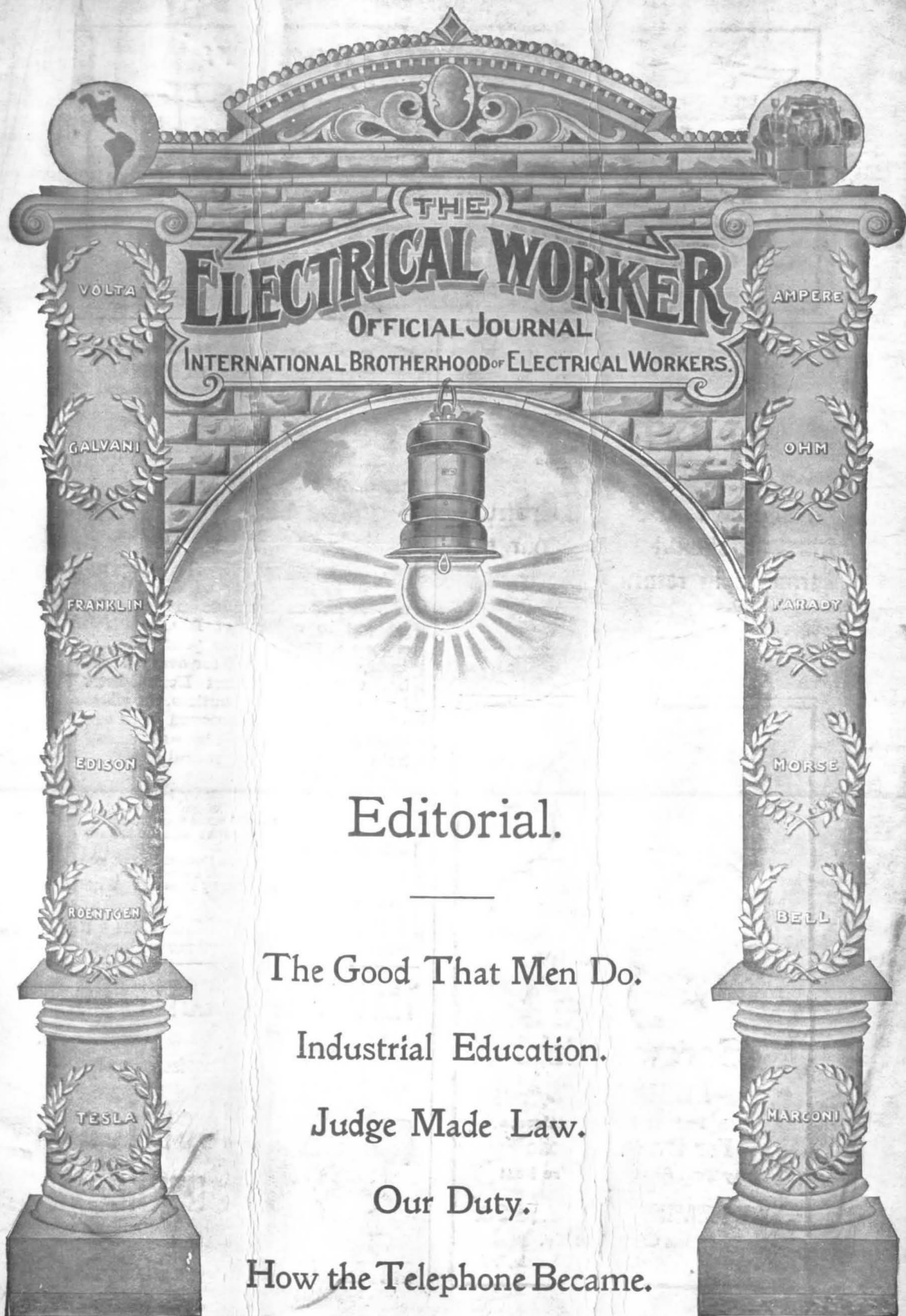


JUNE, 1907



Editorial.

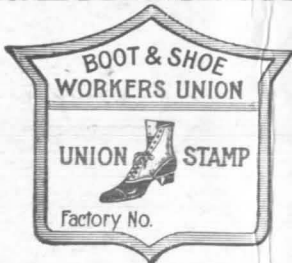
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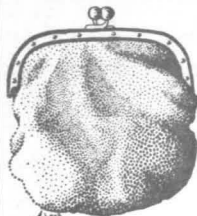
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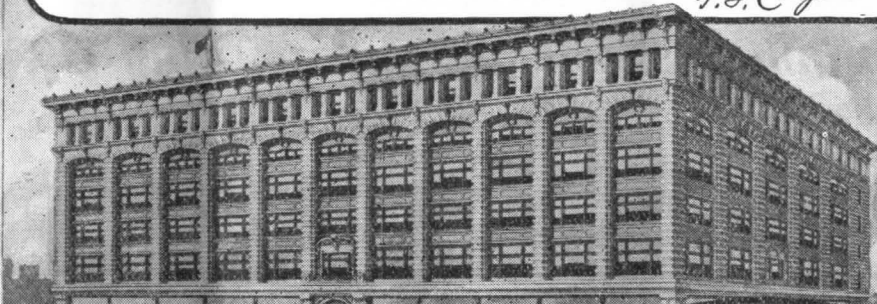
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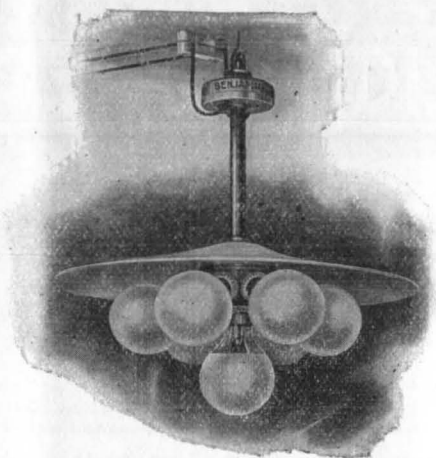
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Absurdities of Useless Learning ..	22	Labor's Advance	42
A Foolish Campaign	25	Labor Organization and Labor Pol- itics, 1827-37	18
Arbitration in Canada	26	List of Floating Members	17
A Shorter Work Day	24	Literature on the Initiative and Referendum	41
Clarence S. Darrow on the "Open Shop"	10	Misuse of the Injunction	44
Classified Directory of Local Unions	61	New Council Organized	35
Correspondence	46-55	Notices	16
Defender of the Home	9	Our Only Hope	30
Directory of Local Unions	56	Resolutions	27
District Council Officers	63	Something About High Dues	29
Editorial—		Strike Notice	17
The Good That Men Do	13	The Cost of Killing	12
Industrial Education	13	The Lore of Unionism	21
Our Duty	14	The Passing of a Lineman	39
Judge Made Law	14	The Union Label	32
Notes	15	The Welcher	40
Getting a Living	36	Trade Union Morals	8
Guilty of Graft	15	True to Principle	30
How Chicago Printers Won	7	Union Insurance	31
How the Telephone Became	6	Unions Hard to Kill	11
Information Notices	17	Wait a Minute	20
Is Cheap Labor a Benefit to the Community	34	Workingmen's Homes	28

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co.	2	Hansen. O. C., Mfg. Co.	4th Cover
Blake Signal & Mfg. Co.	4th Cover	Hart Mfg. Co.	64
Blakeslee Forging Co., The	64	Hemingray Glass Co., The	2d Cover
Boot & Shoe Workers Union..	2d Cover	Klein & Sons, Mathias.....	4
Bossert Electric Construction Co.	2d Cover	Larned Carter & Co.	1
Bryant Electric Co.	2d Cover	Michigan State Telephone Co.....	4
Chicago Glove & Mitten Co., The..	62	National Carbon Co.	2
Detroit Leather Specialty Co.	3d Cover	North Bros. Mfg. Co.	64
Eastern Carbon Works.....	4	Reldy, John J.	4th Cover
		Stephens, Wilmot	4

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HOW THE TELEPHONE BECAME.

BY HARRY S. COYLE.

To tell how the telephone became is to tell the never-tiring story of evolution.

The telephone is an instrument for transmitting thought, and it grew out of the demands of the age in which we live—an age which demands rapid action in every phase of our life.

It is a product of evolution; the telephone did not rise in the course of a day, or a week, but it has been growing for thousands of years.

Every invention of any importance is the nursery of future inventions—the cradle of a sleeping Hercules.

From the beginning of time man has been devising a way by which he could so combine the forces of nature so as to bring the whole world into his own environment.

The records of past inventions are not all contained in printed books; their history has been graven on tablets of stone which were written in the picture language by men who used the campfire system of communication.

The first efforts to transmit thought were made by the sylvan man—by the hunter or savage man—long ago—not very long when compared with the geologic history of the earth, but very long, indeed, when compared with the written histories of man. The night is to the savage what the day is to the civilized man, so the firebrand was adapted as a method of transmitting thought. These firebrands were waved to the right or to the left; they were waved up and down and there were short waves and long waves, circles and semicircles, and every movement of the torch transmitted a word or a sentence to some distant signal operator.

As time passed on from that ancient period, when men had landed on every shore and isle, they slowly improved in their arts, and these improvements led them into an interchange of commodities; and thus was the commerce of the world established. Man used the firebrand system of communication still, but he used a marvelous code of signals with it. Experience taught him that he must have a method of communicating instantaneously with every clan and tribe in the nation, so he learns to transmit

thought by symbols of fire. Almost every tribe had a code of signals of its own. In the more advanced periods of barbaric life these codes became a very intricate system. When civilization came to the shores of the Mediterranean sea, cities commenced to dot the prolific feeding grounds. Then man saw that it would be necessary to communicate from city to city, so he invented the semaphore with its wonderful codes of signals. By means of the semaphore he was enabled to transmit visual signals from tower to tower. All of the cities of Europe were so connected. Even to this day the semaphore has its own field of usefulness.

It was a long step from the visual sign signal to the audible sound method of transmitting intelligence, but the semaphore prepared the way for the telegraph. As the light from the fire symbols showed the way for the semaphore, so the visual sign system of the semaphore prepared the way for the audible sound of the telegraph, which in turn gave birth to the telephone.

It is not possible to measure the time in years that it has taken to accomplish this grand evolution from the firebrand method of signaling to the electrical processes of transmitting thought. When the art of telegraphy was first put into practice, men thought that it would be necessary to receive messages by visual signs, as their forefathers had done in past ages. The inventor himself made no provisions for receiving sound audibly—all thought it would be impossible to interpret the message by sound. So we have the long and short lines of the Morse code corresponding to the movements of the arms of the semaphore, and to the firebrand in the hands of the savage. It did not, however, take man long to learn that it was possible to interpret the message by sound, and thus was another step taken towards the invention of the telephone, which affords the direct means for transmitting intelligence. The firebrand signals grew into the semaphore, and the semaphore grew into the telegraph, and the telegraph grew into the telephone, and the process is not yet completed, for old inventions clothe themselves with the garments of the new

and rush on to new purposes. The inferior is transformed into the superior, and the good is made better and the better is made the best. So the old grows into the new by the survival of the fittest.

The one endowment that early man possessed, having in it the promise and potency of all future achievements was the creative spark called *invention*.

We learn from the records of the ages that there never was a time when man was not an inventor, never a time when he had not some sort of a patent on his inventions. All inventions had their origin in the cradle land, and in the infancy of our race. What we enjoy is only the full bloom flower; the perfect fruit of which they possessed the germ. Many years ago men sat down and with great pain and sorrow discovered the principles which makes our telephone a possibility.

It was a struggle through aeons of time by which the forces of destruction became a beneficent agent in civilization. Consider how terrible the lightning stroke is. In its history how many lives has it rent asunder! How many groans of agony have gone up to Heaven from its stroke! How many shrieks of terror

have rent the air at its flash! Is it not strange that the genius of man has transformed the very lightning of death and destruction into a messenger of love and joy? So the good grows out of the evil, and the forces of destruction carries messages of love and joy, messages of sorrow, and messages about everything in life, and the speech of man trembles over a net of wire in every city on the globe.

From the dawn of human culture in savagery to the mid-day of culture in civilization, human genius has been producing many inventions for many purposes; and at all times the good has given place to the better, and the better has yielded to the best.

The problems of the telephone are not all solved, though savage inventors, and barbaric inventors, and civilized inventors in all lands and at all times have sought to produce the best invention. And so inventions have been changing, old inventions have died out and new inventions have been born; and inventions have struggled for existence through human selection as man has endeavored to learn; and with man forever the struggle to know has been the endeavor to secure happiness, for truth is good and wisdom is joy.

HOW CHICAGO PRINTERS WON.

A PRINTED report of the printers' strike in Chicago has been issued by the officers of Typographical Union No. 16, which goes exhaustively into the facts and figures bearing upon the event. A table shows that from September, 1905, to March, 1907, cards deposited were 1,428, withdrawn 1,722, while 117 obtained honorable withdrawal cards. Of the cards withdrawn over 600 were given to new members who came to work in struck offices, but joined the union and went back home.

A supplementary report by President Wright says there is a gain of over 20 per cent. in paid-up membership since the strike began, and No. 16 had \$5,000 more of its own money in the treasury April 6, 1907, than it had September 1, 1905. On the books are recorded 798 actual strikers, a very small number of these being copy-holders and apprentices. In addition there were about a dozen mailers and one stationary fireman, the latter of his own accord refusing to work with non-union men. It is believed more than 3,000 men, women and children were tried out by the Typothetae. The number of Chicago members who ratted stands: At the beginning of strike, 51; since then, 51; ratted in other cities,

15. There were 50 members of other unions who came to Chicago and went to work in struck offices. The daily newspaper chapels' assessment brought \$1,928.21 weekly. One foreman paid \$6.50 a week and asked if more was needed. Frank Morrison, of the A. F. of L., paid \$4.80 weekly and worked night and day to assist in collection of the \$40,000 pledged by the Federation. A personal appeal by the President at a critical time brought \$2,885 in loans from members and pledges of \$5,000 additional. A little more was borrowed from other unions. The money was called for to meet a threatened emergency which fortunately did not arise. All loans have been paid. Now the eight-hour day is established and more members are paid over the scale than during the nine or ten-hour periods.

A change in the ownership of the *Chronicle* is expected.

The American Type Foundry here again employs union printers.

The spoiling of 250,000 two-color folders by the struck office of Poole Bros. is reported. They could not be folded and had to be thrown out.—Alexander Spencer.

TRADE UNION MORALS.

Member of Famous Hull House Settlement Discusses Matter from Logical Standpoint.

The founder of the famous Hull House settlement in Chicago, Miss Jane Addams, has a lengthy article in the North American Review under the caption, "The Present Crisis in Trade-Unions Morals."

Following are extracts from the article:

"In spite of the fact that sympathy for the trade unions never rose so high in America as during the long anthracite coal strike, the past two years afford undoubted evidence of a reaction against the cause of organized labor. The evidence may be cited in the increased number of employers' associations, some of which in spite of carefully worded constitutions, are making direct war not only upon the practices of trade union, but upon their very existence; in the acute exasperation exhibited by many manufacturers who were previously, at least, in a state of friendly neutrality; in the oft-repeated assertion that it is impossible to extend business operations in the present state of the labor market; in the recognition of the non-union man as the "modern hero," and of his sufferings as those of a martyr; in the practice of the newspapers to state at great length the acts of trade union lawlessness, and to make but terse reports of their renewal of contracts and other legitimate actions; and that which is, perhaps, the most significant, the increasing confusion of mind on the part of the public, which tends to make trade unions directly responsible for many of the difficulties inherent in the factory system itself.

The present moment is one of unusual crisis, in that many of the trade unions of America have reached a transitional period, when they can no longer be mere propagandists, but are called upon to deal with concrete and difficult situations. When they were small and persecuted, they held to the faith and its implications of idealism; as they became larger and more powerful, they make terms with the life about them, and compromise as best they may with actual conditions.

The transition is especially difficult just now; for, during this last period of prosperity, trade unions have increased enormously in numbers; the State Federation of Minnesota, for instance, reports an increase of six hundred per cent in one year. The well-established unions have also been flooded by new members who are not yet assimilated and disci-

plined, and they have further been beset and carried off their feet by that unrest which impels us all to hasten if we would avail ourselves of the advantages which prosperity affords. "If we don't get things now, when they are going, we won't get them at all," is often said by workingmen, and the expression voices that sense of unseemingly haste which characterizes the entire community.

During this period of extraordinary growth, the labor movement has naturally attracted to itself hundreds of organizations which are yet in their infancy, and exhibit all the weakness of "group morality." * * * In addition to its belligerent youth and its primitive morality, the newer union is composed of members who have long suffered what they consider to be grievances and the accumulated sense of unredressed wrong makes them eager to "fight for their rights." At the same time, the employer always makes his most vigorous attack upon a new union, both because he does not wish organized labor to obtain foothold in his factory, and because his chances for success are greatest before his employees are well disciplined in unionism, although in actual conflict a young union will often make a more reckless fight than an older one.

On its idealistic side, trade unionism is an international movement, founded upon one of those appeals to universal sentiment which bind men together because they are strong enough to overcome even national differences, and it has been this aspect which the business man has found it hardest to deal with and which has most sorely tried his patience. He has said many times to the trade unionist: "If you expect recognition from business men, you must make a definite contract and stick to it. Supply us with skilled labor at a definite price, as a contractor supplies us with specified material at a definite price, and we will know where to find you and try to deal with you. But if, because a man in Buffalo or Seattle has trouble with his working people, you are going to give us a sympathetic strike; if, because some non-union material comes into my factory all the union men are going to walk out, you can't expect any sensible business man to get on with you." Such things were said only after unions had become large and powerful enough to be negotiated with; they were sensible and inevitable, but they were a direct invasion by

business methods of the hitherto idealistic realm.

On the other hand, and illustrative of a strange inconsistency, the arguments against the "closed shop," made by the employer, are made on the general ground of the "freedom of the individual," and of "liberty of the working man," and are direct carrying over of the ideal into the region of business. The term "contract shop" would be a much fairer phrase and a much more business-like definition of the situation than the phrase "closed shop." In such a shop, the unions say to the employer: "We are ready to sign a contract to supply you with labor for a year under union conditions of hours and wages, but we can not sign the contract if non-union men are employed, for we have no way of holding them to the terms of the contract as the fines and other disciplinary methods enable us to do with our own men. These non-union men have no regard for our standard of wages and hours, and are continually cutting into both. We as a union, can make a contract with you and agree to stick to it, only if you will keep the non-union men out." In this case the business-like proposition comes from the union, and the concern for ethical standards, for "American ideals," comes from the business man. It is an absolute reversal of the position that the two sides take in the subject of the sympathetic strike. To use a war similitude, which would certainly not be inapt, as in many cases actual war is waged, each side stays within its own battle line, one side wav-

ing a banner of idealism whenever the other side waves one of commercialism.

It is difficult to understand why American business men have been so reluctant to concede to trade unions the right to collective bargaining. The business men of this generation have seen the administration of property change largely from individual management to corporate management, as the directors of a stock company more and more outline the policy of the business for which they are responsible, and in which their money is invested. They have practically made a new adjustment, in regard to the administration of at least one class of property, and yet they are the very men who most resent the attempt to extend this method of bargaining, this modification of individual ownership, to workingmen.

The hope of trade unions lies in the sheer necessity for the public discussion of their affairs, and it is hard to overestimate how far mere publicity makes for morality, and in the fact that the earliest trade organizations have committed the entire movement of that growing concern for a larger and more satisfying life for every man. For, rightly or wrongly, among us all the belief daily strengthens that whatever has for its object the increased value of the universal life is thereby certified as legitimate. Whether organized labor in America will make its business adjustments and still keep this object in view, whether it will safely pass through the present crisis of tradition and temptation, no one can as yet state with any degree of certainty.

DEFENDER OF THE HOME.

THE trade union is engaged in a constant warfare to keep the child out of the factory and to get it into the school, to secure decent living wages for both men and women, and reasonable hours of toil. If the influence exerted by organized labor during the last fifty years were to be eliminated, a picture of poverty and moral degradation would be presented such as the world has never witnessed.

The trade union is the only institution on earth that is ceaselessly and ever contending for better conditions, that stands for a living wage that shall enable a man to maintain a creditable home, to bring up his children and educate them into honest, moral men and women and useful citizens of the commonwealth.

The future of the continent is bound up in the perpetual struggle for better wages and improved conditions, for on the success of the trade union in main-

taining a high standard of wages depends both the moral and material welfare of society, and the perpetuation of the home itself. The hope of the nation is bound up in the progress of the producing class, and any retrograde step would mean a moral disaster too fearful to contemplate.

Society as a whole should awaken to the fact of the great work that organized labor has accomplished in the past, and aims to accomplish in the future. It is the one institution that has stood boldly out for true righteousness, the moral uplifting of the masses and the perpetuation of the real home.

The hope of the future rests not in the hands of the licentious rich, but on the wage-earning class, and in the organizations of labor that work for such conditions as shall guarantee the toilers a competency, thus insuring their moral welfare and the perpetuation of the home. —Exchange.

CLARENCE S. DARROW ON THE "OPEN SHOP."

IN AN address at Los Angeles, Cal., a few weeks ago, Clarence S. Darrow, the eminent Chicago lawyer and sociologist, discussed the trade union movement. The subject of the speech was "The Open Shop," but the speaker covered other phases of the labor movement. The latter part of the address was devoted to a discussion of the relative merits of the "open" and "closed" shop, as applied to the industrial life of today. The speaker declared that the political economist, the newspaper and the clergyman engaged in the discussion of labor questions rather than in thinking about labor questions are fond of making the assertion that capital and labor are friends, and they brand as demagogical and dangerous all men who appeal to class feeling or stir up class hatred. He asserted that collective bargaining was the only peaceable solution of the present wage system; that the prices of all commodities were controlled by combinations, and, therefore, there was no just reason why labor should not be controlled in like manner. In part, Mr. Darrow said:

"A manufacturer engaged, for instance, in making furniture, builds his plant and provides his machinery. He sells the finished product—furniture. He buys lumber, coal, iron, labor. Every political economist knows that he buys his lumber as cheaply as he can, his coal as cheaply as he can, his iron as cheaply as he can. The labor is the remaining raw material which he works into his finished product. It is equally plain that under the laws of trade he buys his labor as cheaply as he can get it. * * * The manufacturer of furniture turns to the lumber market to buy lumber; he finds that the lumber market is controlled by the capitalist, who owns the lumber, and who, by combination, fixes the price. He turns to the market to buy steel and iron; he finds that the price of this product is absolutely controlled by the 'United States' and other steel companies, who are able to fix the price. He goes to the market to buy coal; he finds that coal is owned by a few large transportation companies, and these few meet together and fix the price of the commodity that they have to sell. The manufacturer regulates the price of the commodity he sells by an agreement with the others of his kind. All the raw material he uses, excepting labor, he buys of combinations that are regulated in the same way that he regulates the sale of his product.

"He turns then to the labor market to buy labor, and he insists that, instead of buying it as he buys his coal, his iron and his lumber, he should buy it of private individuals, each scrambling and

pushing for a chance to work, each competing with the others and offering to sell at the lowest price that would sustain their lives.

"The workingman sees that the manufacturer controls the price of his product; that the owners of raw material control what they sell; he sees that they do it by agreement and by combination; that the business man surrenders a portion of his individual liberty into the keeping of the trust and the pools and his fellows, to make prices and fix terms; he sees that the employer regulates the price of his product by controlling the supply of his product; and from the employer he learns the method of controlling the price of what he has to sell is by such an organization as will control the supply of what he has to sell. For this purpose he organizes the union and endeavors to bring every member of his craft into this organization. He learns not only that it is wise to make a collective bargain with the manufacturer or the employer, but he also learns that there is no bargains excepting a collective bargain."

And the speaker might have added that there is no defense for the non-unionist remaining without the pale of the organization of his craft. Trade unions are expending hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in proselyting and spreading the doctrine, and the day is not far distant when all self-respecting workingmen will be enrolled as members of their trade organizations. They will be made to see the light. With the individual who has only his labor to sell it is no question of barter and dicker with the corporation or other employer. This is what the individual is told: "There are the prices we fix; take them or leave them alone." But if all the individuals would combine and agree as to how much each ought to have for his labor, and say to the employer that if he refuses the wages requested they will put him out of business—or, in other words, place the employer exactly the same position as he (the employer) places the individual—they would be in position to enforce their demands. In this manner they would have some power to make a collective bargain, but in no other way.

The more temperate view some of the leading union-haters are taking relation to organized labor is evidenced by the recent speeches of Van Cleave and Parry, of the manufacturers' association. These gentlemen are experts at reading the "handwriting on the wall," and realize that their union-busting crusade of the last few years has not attained the desired results, but has had the effect of solidify-

ing the labor movement. Along this line Mr. Darrow proceeded as follows:

"The employer has ceased long ago to fight the unions directly. They loudly proclaim that they believe in labor unions, but they object to the way the labor unions are managed. That is, they believe in the organizations, but they object to everything they do. If the men would organize and appoint the employers to manage the unions, the latter would have no objections to trade unionism, but, of course, such an organization would be futile for the purposes for which it is intended. The last device of the employer has been to stand for what they call the 'open shop,' with a right to hire whom they will, regardless of whether they are members of the union or not. As a matter of law and a matter of right, within the meaning that is commonly understood, the employer has a perfect right to say that he will run an 'open shop;' that he will hire union men or non-union men, as he sees fit, or hire both or neither, as he sees fit. On the other hand, the workingman has an equal right to say he will not work unless he belongs to the union, and he will not work with anybody who does not belong to the union; and then it is a question of strength as between the two.

"The only legal way the workingman can enforce the 'closed shop' is by refusing to work with a non-union man; or, in other words, by a 'strike.' There can be no gainsaying his right to do this. The employer loudly proclaims that a man has an inalienable right to work for whom he pleases, and for such price as he pleases. There never was any inalienable right to work, and there never can be any inalienable right to work under the present industrial system. If there was an inalienable right to work, then there ought to be an inalienable right to get a job; and every workingman ought to have the right to go and find that job, if he can.

"The question of an 'open' or 'closed' shop is not a question of law, or a question of right—it is a question of policy alone. Labor unions have never insisted upon the 'closed shop' as a matter of ca-

price. It has come from experience, and from reason. The union man and non-union man never did and never can work together in peace and harmony. The interest of the employer and the employees are antagonistic. The employer and his boss are naturally against the union because from their standpoint the union is against their business. They interfere with wages, with hours, with conditions; they are a nuisance to the business.

"Put the non-union man and the union man together in the same shop; every place of advantage is given to the non-union man, every place of disadvantage is given to the union man; the places of danger go to the union man, the places of safety to the non-union man; the extra holidays to the non-union man, the hard task to the union man, the highest wages to the non-union man, the lowest to the union man. When times are hard the union man is the first to 'walk the plank.' If he becomes too active in his union—that is, too industrious over his own affairs and not industrious enough over his employers—he is at once discharged. He holds his position at his peril from the moment he takes it. He is working in a shop where the highest premium is placed upon a man who does not belong to the union, and where the union man is living upon sufferance. He knows that under these circumstances he cannot maintain his union. However such a workingman may disbelieve in the union, the union man knows that if he undergoes the hardships and dangers and expenses of a strike and succeeds, that the non-union man is the first to ask for the increased pay. He understands that the trade unionist undergoes all the dangers, expenses, hardships and privations incident to unionism while the non-union man reaps all the rewards. No workingman will pay dues, will suffer privation, will take chances of placing his job in jeopardy, while the non-union man, and he alone, profits by his sacrifice.

"The 'open shop' is really a misnomer. All it ever meant or can mean under present industrial conditions is an open back door through which the union man can be turned into the street at the employer's will."

UNIONS HARD TO KILL.

For a class of workers whose union was "demoralized and disrupted" during the long strike of two years ago, the textile workers of Fall River, Mass., seem to be doing fairly well. The strike, which lasted many months, was lost to all outward appearances, but since that time the workers have secured wage advances

amounting to 24 per cent. A speaker at the recent convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association in Chicago said that the "recuperative power of the average labor union was something remarkable." The textile workers furnish an illustration of the truth of the observation.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE COST OF KILLING.

America Sacrifices Fifty Million Dollars a Year This Way.

WHAT is the value of a human life? What, in dollars and cents, may be roughly figured as a man's worth to the community from which he derives support?

The Eastern world, the overcrowded world of the elder peoples, will shrug its shoulders and look askance through slanted, inscrutable eyes, and answer: "Life is cheap in these lands. There are many million lives; and it has always been so. Why should one care?" But how many of us know that in this Western world of ours, human life, under certain conditions, is held as cheaply as in India or China? How many of us realize that out of 29,000,000 workers in these United States one is killed or injured every minute of the day—in other words, that every year more than 500,000 men, women and children are killed or crippled as a direct result of the occupations in which they are engaged?

In the six big tunnel construction jobs in and about New York on an average a man a day is killed. A cavein of rock or mud or sand engulfs the gang, or a blast of dynamite blows them to pieces, or they are overcome by the "bends," the terrible disease due to compressed air. Toiling feverishly in three hour shifts under a tremendous air pressure of three atmospheres, the "sand hogs" deep down under the rivers face a thousand dangers in order that the pressing problems of transportation may be solved for the great metropolis. The "bends" is not always fatal, but it catches a large number of the men and doubles them up like jack knives. In the worst cases it kills with a horrible death.

There are over thirteen hundred thousand railroad men on the trains and in the yards of the United States. Of these, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's report for the last complete year on record, 69,191 were killed and injured in one year's time—more than one man in every twenty.

In eighteen months fire damp alone was responsible for 415 deaths and many times that number of injuries. Last year in Pennsylvania it was 1,123 killed and 2,365 injured, a total of 3,488. In the same year, in the fifteen states alone that report mine accidents, 5,986 miners of all classes were killed and injured. If the Pennsylvania record is any index, one may infer that reporting of accidents in other states was probably lax, since more than half the number occurred in this one state. In the fifteen remaining states in which mining is an important industry, but which do not keep records at all, the loss through death has been estimated at

about two thousand and through accident, if the proportion holds good in recording and non-recording states, four thousand at the very least.

In the last year Chicago skyscrapers exacted the heaviest toll of human life recorded in the history of building operations in the city. Figures compiled in the annual death roll of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Union show the increase in fatalities among the men to be enormous. Of the total membership of 1,358 men in the union last year, 156 either lost their lives or were totally or partially disabled. During the year before twenty-six were killed, an equal number were so injured that they could not resume their trade, while the number of minor injuries totaled about eighty.

The most common type of factory accident is what the newspapers call being "caught in the machinery." Judged by a newspaper clipping record of 612 accidents, 30 per cent of factory accidents are of this nature. Next most dreaded by men in factories is being caught in the leather belting or being struck with it when it snaps or comes off the shaft. In other cases high speed revolving wheels burst, showering the men with as deadly a fire as if a shell from a hidden enemy exploded among them.

In New York City occur ten violent deaths a day as a direct result of daily activities. In Chicago the number falls to six a day. But the storm center of the country is Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in which the city of Pittsburg is situated. Combining steel, iron and coal industries, mills, mines, railroads and building operations, over seventeen thousand deaths and injuries a year in all industries is the record for this single county.

What of the money value of these lost lives? Many writers have essayed the complex problem of expressing flesh and blood in dollars and cents. The statistician of a great industrial insurance company is inclined to place the net annual economic gain of an average worker at \$400. At the prime of life this would make an estimated economic value something like \$10,395. Not knowing the proportion of killed or injured, or the number of days the injured were incapacitated for labor, we cannot apply the figures, but that the application would be something stupendous a glance will show. Suppose even only 1 per cent of the half million killed or injured were killed—it would mean that economic productive power of \$50,000,000 a year had been sacrificed.—Arthur B. Reeve in Everybody's Magazine.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

**THE GOOD
THAT MEN DO.**

In the contemplation of passing events and the morals to be drawn therefrom, we very often neglect to pay just tribute to the unselfish, untiring effort of those self-sacrificing men and women who are ever striving for the common weal; who are ever seeking to make the ideals of life, the environments of home and occupation; the mental, moral and physical well being of man harmonize with his dignity as the chief being of creation.

In every walk of life there are workers doing good, forgetting the personal equation and sinking self-interest for the common welfare; never using the cause they represent or the work they do for personal ends, or the glare of the spotlight, but working unheralded without notice of the press agent or the blare of the trumpet; silently, persistently and energetically striving for the betterment of human kind. These are the men and women that are doing the work of humanity who are making the world better and who are giving that effort that is practical and of real value to us all.

Let us at least give them that co-operation and assistance in the work that is being done that the example thus set may add to the value of the work.

**INDUSTRIAL
EDUCATION.**

A great deal depends on the point of view, and the purpose behind it. This is especially true of Industrial Education and the application to the present day needs of industry. A strong sentiment is apparently being aroused in its favor by the preachments of eminent men, some disinterested, many otherwise. They are expousing its cause in the lecture hall and through the public press and are endeavoring to create a sentiment sufficiently powerful to make it a part of our system of public education.

But as to the point of view: What are the needs of industry? And in what respect will Industrial Education help the situation? The answer of the employer is that industry needs many additional workers more highly skilled. Therefore from that point of view, there is an obligation imposed on the public to furnish these extra skilled workers by industrial education.

They reason that a mechanic actually engaged in industry who received his training at the bench is not sufficiently equipped in skill to meet the exacting requirements of industry, but that the needs of industry require public industrial education as a part of the public school curriculum.

Under such system they contend it will be possible to take the student (school age, 5 to 14) through the various stages of training and at the age of 14 or 15 turn him into industry fully equipped to grapple with all its problems.

It is hardly necessary to use many arguments to prove such reasoning is fallacious for to any reasonable mind it is an absolutely untenable proposition.

The real object of these captains of industry is not a desire for real industrial training, not a desire to make the worker a better mechanic, but to turn on the labor market an abundance of half-baked material that can easily be worked in the hands of the industrial potter as a weapon to deprive labor of its fair share of the earnings.

Then there is the academic point of view best represented by President Eliot of Harvard, who classed the scab as a hero, and by Chancellor Day of Syracuse, who believes labor is too highly paid.

There is however, an aspect of industrial education that is deserving of attention and that is the proposition to give the worker actually engaged in industry a higher technical training, adding to his earning power by so doing, and also to his practical value to industry itself.

This is a proposition that has merit because it does not propose to degrade industry or labor by forcing upon both *an unfinished product*.

We believe the whole question is of sufficient importance to receive careful attention and proper study by those most interested—the workers—and we feel assured that their interests will be best protected by keeping an eye on the question and advocates of Industrial Education.

OUR DUTY. Little things count materially in the great efforts of life, and upon the thoroughness with which the little things are done depends the stability of the whole.

As in every other movement, so is it in the Labor Movement: the greater work devolves upon the few. Not so much by choice but because the many fail to take that decided interest in their behalf, that they should. They are content to pile upon the shoulders of others the whole of that burden which should be proportionately borne by themselves. Occasionally the load is too heavy and calamity results. Those who have carried the burden receive the condemnation. Is this just? Hardly.

Each of us should share in proportion whatever load there is to carry and each of us should receive a just portion of the responsibility if failure results.

But if we do our duty success and not failure will crown our efforts. Remember then that in so far as you refuse to do your share of the work, just so much are you neglecting your duty and helping to destroy and not build up.

This is not a lecture on morals. It is a plain statement of a most evident fact. It is not necessary to dwell further on the point at issue but it is necessary and absolutely so to see that the point is not forgotten.

JUDGE MADE LAW. The judicial mind is so encompassed these days with its own importance that it believes itself powerful enough to usurp powers not delegated to it under the federal or state Constitutions. As a consequence judge made law is being handed out with a regularity that bespeaks their entire confidence in the position assumed. We have always believed that it was intended by the Fathers in forming this government that it would be one of checks and balances. That the powers of the Legislative Execu-

tive and Judicial branches were clearly defined. That the functions of each were clearly determined, and that each was to *cleave to the line*.

However, the intention of the Fathers has apparently very little weight with the *greater than thou* functionaries of the Judicial Branch who apparently delight in pounding the idea of the Fathers into an unrecognizable mass of obsolete tradition and making instead, a series of legal opinions

the law of the land.

It may be possible that a few men sitting as judges are better qualified to make laws than the legislative branch of the government, and it is just as possible they are inclined to resent any opinion to the contrary.

Be that as it may; it is not a republican form of government, as guaranteed by the Constitution to each state and we rather believe in the foresight of the framers of the Constitution that left to the Legislative Branch the power to make laws.

When in doubt, think it over.

Doubters are usually positivists.

Seek rather the standard of *right* than that of excellence.

Discretion is the art of answering calmly when feeling otherwise.

The *Don't Worry Club* is open to all who believe in the principle.

Looking at the bright side of things helps us to forget the dark.

Never invest in a sure thing; they have made too many *killings*.

The man who gives advice takes a chance of losing his reputation.

Making good, is paying your obligations in real coin and not promises.

Beware of the faker whether is a "Nature Faker" or of faking nature.

A man's word should be as good as his bond. How many of us have been exchanging bad collateral?

Don't imagine the other fellow is a fool because he doesn't agree with you. He may also have an opinion—of you.

The fact that "Brain Storm" made an expert on insanity famous and gave him a large fee, proves the exception to the rule. Don't experiment.

GUILTY OF GRAFT.

Harry White, ex-secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, who gained some notoriety some years ago by declaring for the open shop, has been found guilty of "grafting." President Rickert of the Garment Workers brought suit to

recover \$23,000 which he asserted White had got while secretary through silent partnership in a printing office to which printing for the Garment Workers' Union had been sent. White must repay the \$23,000.



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INTERNATIONAL

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JUNE, 1907.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The First of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



Illinois State Journal Co., Springfield.

NOTICE.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Mr. Humphrey O'Sullivan of the O'Sullivan Rubber Company of Lowell, Mass., has withdrawn the advertising of his Company from all unfair publications and in reply to his notice refusing to place ads. in the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies' Home Journal, he received the following from the Curtis Publishing Company:

"Boston, March 14, 1907.

Mr. Humphrey O'Sullivan,
The O'Sullivan Rubber Company,
Lowell, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Since writing you a few days ago I have inquired from our home office in regard to our precise attitude toward our printers, which is as follows:

We do run an "open shop" but we have no "non-union" men in it. They are all "union" men. There is not a concern in the United States that printers would rather work for than the Curtis Publishing Company, for they are treated better and get better pay than anywhere else. Furthermore, as long as we could, in justice to ourselves, we gave each man a vacation at full pay, which is something unheard of in printing shops, and we only discontinued this temporarily when we found we had to work nights as well as days to get our editions out, with our present limited facilities.

'The proof of the pudding is in the eating,' and the fact that we keep our printers through all conditions that surround the trade is strong proof that the Ladies' Home Journal and the Saturday Evening Post should never be placed on what you call your 'unfair list.' Are such conditions as these conducive to the leaving out of all the O'Sullivan rubber heel advertising from these two strongest publications in America, when you claim to be using the largest appropriation that you have ever put out in leading magazines? If so, it seems to me that the unfairness is entirely with you and to yourself.

Yours very truly,
The Curtis Publishing Company.

Arthur B. Hitchcock,
Manager New England Offices."

The statement contained in the above letter, so far as it relates to the printers, is absolutely false. The Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies Home Journal, does not employ any union printers and its composing room is not an "open shop," as none but non-union men work therein. The above publications are unfair. Union men do not buy or read them, nor do they patronize people who advertise in them.

J. W. HAYS,
Representing the I. T. U. in Philadelphia.

On January 12th, our brother, G. P. Wood, better known as "Smoky" Wood, lost his right leg just below the knee, and has just got out of the Hospital.

He would like very much to hear from some of his friends, especially the following:

"Paddy" Barr, "Kid" McGivern, Charlie Botsford, "Jack" Hanley, "Spike" Hay, "Jack" Stibs, Harry Thornton, Joe Harris, Con Douglas, Fred Gellett, "Bill" Nichols, "Billy" Martine, Sam McIntyre. As well as the above named, he would be glad to hear from any of his other friends.

Address

G. P. Wood,
care Jno. L. Watters,
St. Anthony and Water sts.,
Mobile, Ala.

That the strike in New York was officially declared off April 8, 1907, and that Local No. 3 is now to be known as the Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York, and that the members of the local union having been transferred to the Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York, as per agreement with the Employers Association. We will accept traveling cards from now on as per agreement and constitution.

Yours fraternally,

ERNEST KUMMEL.
Recording Sec.

One Berry C. Cox, Card No. 170805, ex-Financial Secretary of Local No. 511, of Jackson, Tenn., has been suspended on account of non-payment of dues and misappropriation of the above Local's funds. Said Berry C. Cox is now in Memphis, Tenn.

C. A. ANDERSON, Pres.
F. W. CARR, F. S.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Will J. Lozier, Card No. 25032, who took a traveling card from No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y. in April, please communicate with Mrs. Irene Denke, 6618 Butler street, Pittsburg, Pa. He will get news of material interest to himself.

Fraternally, J. A. Groves.

Local Unions No. 142 of Wheeling and No. 246 of Steubenville are on strike against the Bell Telephone Company and the National Telephone Company.

May 27, 1907.

Difficulty in entire Inter-Mountain District. No traveling cards accepted until further notice.

L. LYNN,
President District Council.

STRIKE NOTICES.

All linemen and wiremen are requested to stay away from Spokane, Wash., for the present. F. M. ALLEN,

F. S., L. U. No. 73.

Members are hereby notified that Local No. 62 of Youngstown, Ohio, are on strike against the Youngstown Telephone Company and outside men are advised to keep away until difficulty is settled.

OLIVER MYERS,

P. D. C. No. 6, 1st Dist., I. B. E. W.

INFORMATION NOTICES.

If any brother can give any information as to the whereabouts of Bro. Albert J. Davis, Card No. 1592, would do his parents a great favor.

Kindly notify

W. J. NEUMANN,
918 North Avenue,
Youngstown, O.

If Bro. L. N. Burris sees this, please communicate with Ike Taylor, 425 North Ninth street, Quincy, Illinois, as he is saving a valuable dog for him.

Yours fraternally,

H. STERLING,
410½ Maine st.

Should Bert Shipley or any one knowing his address see this they will confer quite a favor to him and others by writing to Russell Bacon, 223 W. Second st., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Wanted—To know the whereabouts of Bro. C. C. Phipps. Last heard of in Huntington, Ind. Any brother knowing his address, please write C. L. Snedaker, 1209 West Market street, Louisville, Ky.

RESOLUTION.

Resolutions have been adopted by Local Union No. 398 of St. Cloud, Minn., on the death of the wife of Brother Gotlieb Gehrenbeck.

LIST OF FLOATING MEMBERS.

Clark, Henry, Card No. 87897.
Childers, R. W., Card No. 87900.
Cress, G. C., Card No. 87904.
Dillman, C. P., Card No. 87865.
Harris, A. E., Card No. 87903.
Hackley, J. C., Card No. 87912.
Morgan, C. A., Card No. 87916.
Phillips, Arthur, Card No. 87891.
Piterson, M. A., Card No. 87917.
Reinsmith, Fred, Card No. 87932.
Rosenberger, H., Card No. 87921.
Smith, L. R., Card No. 87902.
Speers, T. V., Card No. 87904.
Vanzickle, H. R., Card No. 87911.
Wells, Edgar, Card No. 87899.
Reed, G. J., Card No. 87886.
Sullivan, W. S., Card No. 87907.
N. F. Whittaker, Card No. 87936.

If any of the above members see this notice please write to Chas. G. Criswell, 810 State street, Springfield, Mo.

LABOR ORGANIZATION AND LABOR POLITICS, 1827-37.

WE publish herewith an interesting historical review by Prof. John R. Commons, who is now connected with the Wisconsin University, but who at one time was an active member of the printers' union. It will be seen by the article that Prof. Commons claims that trade unions originated in this country instead of in England and that it was the labor organizations which started and carried out all industrial reforms and that they were the pioneers in many political reforms:

LABOR ORGANIZATION AND LABOR POLITICS, 1827-37.

England is considered the home of trade-unionism, but the distinction belongs to Philadelphia. Modern trade-unionism as an industrial and political force began with the coming together of previously existing societies from the several trades to form a central body on the representative principle. Working by themselves, these isolated societies could accomplish but little in the face of hostile governments and employers. Consequently, they inclined to secrecy or to cloak their movements under the garb of friendly benefits. But when they formed a representatives body, they came out in the open, they encouraged each other in the spirit of aggressiveness, they greatly increased their membership, they organized the workmen in trades previously unorganized. This was the real beginning, not only of trade-unions, but even of the term "trades union." For the term indicated originally not a union in a trade, but a union of trade "societies." The latter was the usual name of the isolated organizations. The general public, however, which first came to know them and to take alarm when these societies joined themselves in a union of trades, transferred the name of the representative body to the primary body. So that at the present time what was originally a trades' union has sought other names, such as Central Labor Union, Trades Council, Trades Assembly, or Federation of Labor.

The first trades' union in England was that of Manchester, organized in 1829, although there seems to have been an attempt to organize one in 1824. But the first one in America was the "Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations," organized in Philadelphia in 1827, two years earlier. The name came from Manchester, but the thing from Philadelphia. Neither union lasted long. The Manchester union lived two years, and the Philadelphia union one year. But the Manchester union died, and the Philadelphia union metamorphosed into politics. Here, again, Philadelphia was the pioneer, for it called into being the first labor party. Not only this, but through the Mechanics' Union Philadel-

phia started probably the first wage-earners' paper ever published,—the Mechanics' Free Press,—antedating, in January, 1828, the first similar journal in England by two years. A three years' file of the paper is preserved in perfect condition by the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The political movement, begun in Philadelphia, was taken up by New York, Albany, and Troy in 1829, by Boston in 1830, and by other places in the same years. It disappeared altogether in 1831 after the older political parties had borrowed its planks and captured its leaders.

But the trades' union was again inaugurated two years later, in 1833, this time with a resolution learned from experience to "keep out of politics." New York now took the lead, and organized the "General Trades' Union," bringing the name from England. Baltimore and Philadelphia quickly followed, and in the next four years there were trades' unions in a dozen cities from Boston to Washington, and even as far west as Louisville. In New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia these trades' unions were remarkably aggressive and successful, and certainly in Philadelphia in 1835 and 1836 there was a larger proportion of the population enrolled as members of labor organizations than there has been at any time in the seventy years that have followed.

In 1834 these local unions formed a national association, which they called "The National Trades' Union," with a constitution and officers. Although England also had its so-called national organization in 1834 under the stimulus of Robert Owen, this fell to pieces in six months, while the National Trades' Union in the United States held three conventions with increasing influence in 1834, 1835, and 1836. The national union in England covered a few counties: the one in America stretched from Boston to Cincinnati. The American movement was not imported from England: it was an indigenous product of American conditions, and its leaders were American-born. Although the daily papers of this time in America abound with news of strikes and with editorials of advice to restless mechanics, yet the remarkable national labor organization that backed these strikes was barely mentioned, and has been as utterly forgotten as the lost tribes of Israel or the continent of Atlantis.

The authentic sources from which to learn of these associations are the labor papers; and it is fortunate that these have been preserved in unexpected abundance in a few libraries. Out of some forty titles the principal ones have been located through the search set up by the American Bureau of Industrial Research. Aside from the Mechanics' Free Press, already mentioned, the most valued is a daily

paper,—The Man,—published for sixteen months in 1834 and 1835 under the influence of the trades' union of New York. It was found, after six days' excavation by two men in overalls, in the storeroom of the New York Historical Society. Another discovery is the file of the Working Man's Advocate of 1829-30, the first of the New York labor papers, preserved these seventy-five years by the Workingmen's Institute of New Harmony, Indiana. The Library of Congress has the National Laborer, the organ in 1836 of the Philadelphia union and the National Trades' Union. Other libraries, including the Oneida Historical Society, the Delaware Historical Society, the Lynn Public, the Wisconsin Historical Society, and the New York Public, have scattering numbers, which, when placed together, give often a fairly complete file. These papers contain constitutions and by-laws, official proceedings of the local trades-unions, and detailed reports of the national conventions more complete even than those which the Knights of Labor or the American Federation of Labor have published of their proceedings. It is intended to prepare a union finding list of these papers for the use of librarians and students, and more especially to reprint, both from labor papers and employers' organs, such material as has documentary value. In this way it is hoped that these forgotten fore-runners of American labor organization and labor politics will stand forth as they actually were in the storm and stress of that significant period in our history.

The labor movement of this period has usually been treated as a communistic or agrarian agitation, but this is because our knowledge of it comes only from the papers hostile to it or from Robert Dale Owen's Free Enquirer. Robert Owen had founded New Harmony in 1825 with an amount of advertising never before or since secured for a radical program. When his followers scattered after 1827, they attached themselves to whatever elements dissatisfied with political and industrial conditions would give them a hearing. As soon, however, as the import of their teachings was understood, the mechanics and workingmen withdrew support, and limited their movement to the immediate demands of legislation or of trade-unions.

The Mechanics' Union of Philadelphia sprang from an unsuccessful strike of the carpenters for a ten-hour day. There the labor party held the balance of power in two elections, and all of its candidates who were indorsed by the Adams and Jackson parties were elected. Even the Congressional candidates of the older parties flung out their banners as the "true working men's party," and appropriated the slogan of "6 to 6," which the workingmen had used to indicate their demand for the ten-hour day. The labor party

disappeared entirely in 1830, and the American politician had learned for the first time how to split the labor vote.

In New York the movement of 1829 was much more complicated than it was in Philadelphia, more radical in its demands, more distinct in its cleavages of classes, and attended with greater immediate success. It began with a meeting called to protest against increased hours of labor. The meeting adopted an agrarian preamble drawn up by a mechanic, Thomas Skidmore, and transporting into economics the Declaration of Independence. They resolved that "the Creator has made all equal," and that "in the first formation of government no man gives up to others his original right of soil and becomes a smith, a weaver, a builder, or other mechanic or laborer, without receiving a guaranty that reasonable toil shall enable him to live as comfortable as others." They contemplated a strike, and not a political party. Six months later they nominated a ticket selected intellectually. In each convention they discussed by lot, and adopted another agrarian platform, again drawn up by Skidmore, and accidentally elected a carpenter to the legislature. Three months later they ousted Skidmore, and took up Robert Dale Owen. He persuaded them to renounce agrarianism and to indorse free education, but his free schools were to take the children away from their parents, to dress, feed, shelter, and teach them alike. He would substitute for Skidmore's communism of property a Pestalozzian communism of education. On this the party split. Tammany finished the disruption by enacting the mechanics' lien law,—the first law of its kind to protect the journeyman as well as the contractor. Four workingmen's tickets then came into the field. The biggest vote went to Tammany and the smallest to Skidmore. Thus Tammany won its first success as the "workingman's friend," and socialists had their prototype in the agrarians.

Outside Philadelphia and New York the workingmen's party included small employers. In Boston its platform appealed to "laboring men, mechanics, tradesmen, farmers, and others standing upon the same level." So in Charleston, Wilmington, and elsewhere. The class division of employer and employee was as yet limited to a few localities. Labor politics was a part of the general protest of the times raised by the "productive classes" against "aristocracy."

Four years of inaction followed the disruption. The stage was filled by Jackson and the Bank. When the Bank disappeared its place was taken by a host of State banks with a flood of paper money. In 1835 and 1836 prices and the cost of living rose 50 to 100 per cent. Wages did not rise in the same proportion. The inflation came so suddenly that wage-

earnings could not escape to the free lands of the frontier. They were caught in a trap. They turned to their newly found trades' unions and to their National Trades' Union, which had held its first convention in 1834. They attributed to these organizations a permanence and grandeur pathetic in view of the collapse three years later, but excusable in view of the victories meanwhile. Not until thirty years afterwards, in a similar inflation of the Civil War, did organized labor appear again in similar vigor. The Trades' Union of 1833 was a generation ahead of the industrial conditions that give organized labor endurance. It was not an industrial revolution, as in England, but a financial inflation, that provoked the labor movement of 1835.

The many strikes of 1835-36 are well known. The fact that they were systematically supported by extensive organizations of labor is not so well known. The climax was reached in 1836. Prices continued to rise, and the societies continued to strike. Their successes were inspiring. The trades' unions supported them with enthusiasm and devotion. Dues were increased and donations added to dues. Finally, the ominous sign of over-organization appeared. Jurisdictional struggles began. Blacksmiths protested against horseshoers, and hand-loom weavers against factory weavers. These were not settled when the panic of 1837 stopped everything, and the trades' unions disappeared when the wage-earners' employment ceased.

The issues that aroused the wage-earners may be learned from the debates in their conventions. The first national

convention discussed politics. The controversy raged back and forth exactly as it does today; and, finally, the convention excluded the word "political" from its objects and substituted the word "industrial, public lands, immigration, child labor, female labor, prison labor, lotteries, banking, and co-operation."

The results of the labor movement of 1827 to 1837 can only be suggested. Here were the beginnings not only of the general organization of labor, but also of humanitarian and reform movements. The industrial revolution was under way, but its substantial basis—the railway—was not yet a factor. In general, the period was that of the sudden and rough awakening of labor as a distinct element in American history. For the first time magazines and newspapers gave space to labor problems. Humanitarians began to examine the conditions of working and living. Politicians put labor planks in their platforms. Protectionism framed its pauper labor argument, and manufacturers proceeded to capitalize the labor movement. Some demands were immediately granted, others remotely. Imprisonment for debt disappeared before 1835. Free schools became general before 1850. Mechanics' liens have spread from New York to all other states. The ten-hour day became the standard. Juries began to return verdicts of "not guilty" in labor conspiracies. The importance of free land as an outlet for labor was first realized, and leaders of the homestead agitation learned their lesson in the predicament of the trades' unions of 1835. Although temporary and forgotten, the labor uprising of the thirties had permanent results.

WAIT A MINUTE.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' MONTHLY JOURNAL.

And what's a minute that one should bother about it?

It isn't much, yet if 59 others wasted a minute each a whole hour has been wasted.

Have you ever stopped to think what may happen in a minute, or what a minute of time means in this country alone?

Well, as you are keeping someone waiting while you waste just a minute of your time, and of others, a whole lot of things have been accomplished.

Every minute 600 pounds of wool grow in this country, and we have to dig 61 tons of anthracite coal and 200 tons of bituminous coal, while of pig iron we turn out 12 tons, and of steel three tons. Each minute, night and day, by the official

reports, the United States collected \$639 and spent \$461—\$178 more than necessary. The interest on the public debt was \$96 a minute, or just exactly equal to the amount of silver mined in that time.

In the minute you have waited, 15 kegs of nails have been made, 12 bales of cotton were produced, 36 bushels of grain made into 149 gallons of spirits, while \$66 in gold was taken from the earth. In the same time the United States mints turned out coin to the value of \$121.

Suppose you waste 100 minutes each day for a year; you have wasted 600 hours, or 60 working days, equal to two full months.

Have you ever figured out the value of time this way?

THE LORE OF UNIONISM.

History of the Labor Movement to be Preserved—In Interest of
Posterity—Great Library of Labor being Gathered at
the University of Wisconsin—Plans Provide
For the Reprinting of Rare and Valuable Documents.

A BUREAU of industrial research has been organized by the University of Wisconsin for the purpose of preserving the early history of the labor movement in America. It should be of great interest to the old timers in the trades union world as well as those of the younger generation. To those members of the labor unions who today enjoy an eight hour day it will be of interest to read the history of the men who battled with equal earnestness for the nine and ten hour day. The university has issued a leaflet dealing with several of the earliest labor publications and the men who edited them, which says in part:

It is genuine pleasure to meet these men. It is worth while to catch some of their enthusiasm. Many of them entered the labor movement along with Horace Greeley and Albert Brisbane, and Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance" reminds not a few of the humanitarian awakening which roused the great minds and hearts of the period of fifty and sixty years ago.

To one who has interviewed scores of these men and thereby caught an intimate glimpse of their early strife days the thought of such real pioneers as Seth Luther, Eli Moore and Fanny Wright of the almost forgotten labor struggle of the thirties brings a feeling of profound regret that our permanent records are so few.

Who would guess from the written history of that time that more than sixty papers "devoted to the cause of the workingman" were published in this country during the decade 1827-37? By some happy chance a few of these papers have lain buried away in obscure corners for three-quarters of a century, and any one with half a soul who turns their yellowed pages and reads their story must feel somewhat like one who stands before a monument of some past civilization as he realizes that—

Even a rag like this
Survives him, his tomb,
And all that's his.

Passing down through this pioneer period with its ten hour movement and na-

tional industrial congresses, on through the similar movements of the middle of the century, and the national labor union history just after the civil war with its leaders William H. Sylviss, Ira Steward and Dick Trevellick, one finds the records very difficult to obtain.

To meet on sympathetic ground men like George E. McNeill, Edward H. Rogers and Frank K. Foster; to talk for an hour with Joe Buchanan, the mysterious Victor Drury, F. A. Stone, Lucien Sanial, John Jarrett, A. Strasser and Benjamin R. Tucker; to rummage through barrels and boxes of half forgotten lore with Thomas Phillips, Frederick Turner, Joe Labadie, Voltairine de Claire and Pete McGuire has been no small privilege. The mere mention of these few from a long list of names will call up glad and sad memories in the minds of thousands.

It's a great story, and some time when it is rightly told it will mean much to future generations of men.

If the signs of the times indicate anything to the man who walks among men, it is that a still greater struggle is before us. For the good of our own people, for the cause of civilization, every lamp of experience should be made to throw its light upon the causes and conditions of our present industrial order.

In recent years a number of people have become interested in such a plan, and they have organized the American bureau of industrial research to carry on the work. This is made possible through the private subscriptions of interested men and women throughout the country.

The work has already made substantial progress. Into a central fireproof building have been gathered records which reflect great industrial movements hardly mentioned by American historians and yet full of significance in their relation to the methods of social control. Hundreds of papers and thousands of pamphlets, circulars and letters reflecting the movements of the people in their efforts to maintain their sovereignty here from a great library of labor. Plans provide for reprints in several volumes of the rarest and most valuable documents. These will be sold to the libraries of the country at

cost of printing alone. Then, too, there will be a "History of Industrial Democracy in America," written in bright, readable style and handled by one of the best known publishers. Any one having

copies of papers, convention proceedings, constitutions and letters is urged to communicate with the American bureau of industrial research, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

ABSURDITIES OF USELESS LEARNING.

BY BOLINGBROKE.

SOME histories are to be read, some are to be studied, and some may be neglected entirely, not only without detriment, but with advantage. Some are the proper objects of one man's curiosity, some of another's, and some of all men's; but all history is not an object of curiosity for any man. He who improperly, wantonly, and absurdly makes it so, indulges a sort of canine appetite; the curiosity of one, like the hunger of the other, devours ravenously, and without distinction, whatever falls in its way, but neither of them digests. They heap crudity upon crudity, and nourish and improve nothing but their distemper. Some such characters I have known, though it is not the most common extreme into which men are apt to fall. One of them I knew in this country. He joined to a more than athletic strength of body, a prodigious memory, and to both a prodigious industry. He had read almost constantly twelve or fourteen hours a day for five and twenty or thirty years, and had heaped together as much learning as could be crowded into a head. In the course of my acquaintance with him, I consulted him once or twice, not oftener; for I found this mass of learning of as little use to me as to the owner. The man was communicative enough; but nothing was distinct in his mind. How could it be otherwise? he had never spared time to think; all was employed in reading. His reason had not the merit of common mechanism. When you press a watch, or pull a clock, they answer your question with precision; for they repeat exactly the hour of the day, and tell you neither more nor less than you desire to know. But when you asked this man a question, he overwhelmed you by pouring forth all that the several terms or words of your question recalled to his memory; and if he omitted anything, it was that very thing to which the sense of the whole question should have led him or confined him. To ask him a question was to wind up a spring in his memory, that rattled on with vast rapidity and confused noise, till the force of it was spent; and you went away with all the noise in your ears, stunned and uniformed.

He who reads with discernment and choice, will acquire less learning, but more knowledge; and as this knowledge

is collected with design, and cultivated with art and method, it will be at all times of immediate and ready use to himself and others.

Thus useful arms in magazines we place,
All ranged in order, and disposed
with grace;
Nor thus alone the curious eye to please,
But to be found when need requires,
with ease.

You remember the verses, my lord, in our friend's Essay on Criticism, which was the work of his childhood almost; but is such a monument of good sense and poetry, as no other, that I know, has raised in his riper years.

He who reads without this discernment and choice, and resolves to read all, will not have time, no, nor capacity either, to do any thing else. He will not be able to think, without which it is impertinent to read; nor to act, without which it is impertinent to think. He will assemble materials with much pains, and purchase them at much expense, and have neither leisure nor skill to frame them into proper scantlings, or to prepare them for use. To what purpose should he husband his time, or learn architecture? he has no design to build. But then to what purpose all these quarries of stone, all these mountains of sand and lime, all these forests of oak and deal?

THE USE OF HISTORY.

To teach and to inculcate the general principles of virtue, and the general rules of wisdom and good policy which result from such details of actions and characters, comes, for the most part, and always should come, expressly and directly into the design of those who are capable of giving such details; and, therefore, whilst they narrate as historians, they hint often as philosophers: they put into our hands, as it were, on every proper occasion, the end of a clue, that serves to remind us of searching, and to guide us in the search of that truth which the example before us either establishes or illustrates. If a writer neglects this part, we are able, however, to supply his neglect by our own attention and industry: and when he gives us a good history of Peruvians or Mexicans, of Chinese or Tartars, of Muscovites or Negroes, we

may blame him, but we must blame ourselves much more, if we do not make it a good lesson of philosophy. This being the general use of history, it is not to be neglected. Every one may make it who is able to read, and to reflect on what he reads; and every one who makes it will find, in his degree, the benefit that arises from an early acquaintance contracted in this manner with mankind. We are not only passengers or sojourners in this world, but we are absolute strangers at the first steps we make in it. Our guides are often ignorant, often unfaithful. By this map of the country, which history spreads before us, we may learn, if we please, to guide ourselves. In our journey through it, we are beset on every side. We are besieged sometimes, even in our strongest holds. Terrors and temptations, conducted by the passions of other men, assault us; and our own passions, that correspond with these, betray us. History is a collection of the journals of those who have traveled through the same country, and been exposed to the same accidents: and their good and their ill success are equally instructive. In this pursuit of knowledge an immense field is opened to us: general histories, sacred and profane; the histories of particular countries, particular events, particular orders, particular men; memories, anecdotes, travels. But we must not ramble in this field without discernment or choice, nor even with these must we ramble too long.

THE WORLD OUR COUNTRY.

Whatever is best is safest; lies out of the reach of human power; can neither be given nor taken away. Such is this great and beautiful work of nature, the world. Such is the mind of man, which contemplates and admires the world, whereof it makes the noblest part. These are inseparably ours, and as long as we remain in one, we shall enjoy the other. Let us march, therefore, intrepidly wherever we are led by the course of human accidents. Wherever they lead us, on what coast soever we are thrown by them, we shall not find ourselves absolutely strangers. We shall meet with men and women, creatures of the same figure, endowed with the same faculties, and born under the same laws of nature.

We shall see the same virtues and vices, flowing from the same principles, but varied in a thousand different and con-

trary modes, according to that infinite variety of laws and customs which is established for the same universal end, the preservation of society. We shall feel the same revolution of seasons, and the same sun and moon will guide the course of our year. The same azure vault, bespangled with stars, will be everywhere spread over our heads. There is no part of the world from whence we may not admire those planets which roll, like ours, in different orbits, round the same central sun; from whence we may not discover an object still more stupendous, that army of fixed stars hung up in the immense space of the universe; innumerable suns, whose beams enlighten and cherish the unknown worlds which roll around them: and whilst I am ravished by such contemplations as these, whilst my soul is thus raised up to heaven, it imports me little what ground I tread upon.

FORTUNE NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

The sudden invasion of an enemy overthrows such as are not on their guard; but they who foresee the war, and prepare themselves for it before it breaks out, stand without difficulty the first and the fiercest onset. I learned this important lesson long ago, and never trusted to fortune, even while she seemed to be at peace with me. The riches, the honors, the reputation, and all the advantages which her treacherous indulgence poured upon me, I placed so, that she might snatch them away without giving me any disturbance. I kept a great interval between me and them. She took them, but she could not tear them from me. No man suffers by bad fortune but he who has been deceived by good. If we grow fond of her gifts, fancy that they belong to us, and are perpetually to remain with us; if we lean upon them, and expect to be considered for them, we shall sink into all the bitterness of grief, as soon as these false and transitory benefits pass away; as soon as our vain and childish minds, unfraught with solid pleasures, become destitute even of those which are imaginary. But, if we do not suffer ourselves to be transported with prosperity, neither shall we be reduced by adversity. Our souls will be proof against the dangers of both these states: and having explored our strength, we shall be sure of it; for in the midst of felicity we shall have tried how we can bear misfortune.

SAN FRANCISCO is fortunate in the presence of Messrs. Valentine, McNulty and Mahon, the national executive officers of the Iron Molders, Electrical Workers and Street-Carmen respectively. These gentlemen are known throughout the country for their capacity

to handle a situation such as now exists in San Francisco. The public and the local unions of the trades in question may consider themselves fortunate in the assurance of good guidance thus afforded them.—Seaman's Journal.

A SHORTER WORKDAY.

Eight Hours for Work, Eight Hours for Sleep, Eight Hours to be a Man.

Much light is thrown upon the important and much agitated social economic question of the proper number of laboring hours by an article in the *Berlin Nation*, from the pen of Robert Schultze. The authoritative data adduced are drawn from actual, substantial experiment, and all of them are distinctly favorable to the eight-hour limit. Following are some of the leading points:

Two questions are generally prominent in discussions as to the expediency of shorter working hours. To what extent can a diminution of time be equalized by a more intense activity, and does this greater exertion involve a more rapid waste of human working power? Usually in judging of the significance of the various movements in question, feeling rather than experience plays the leading role. Among the few who have exerted themselves to bring these important problems nearer to a satisfactory solution, Ernst Abbe, the manager of Carl Zeiss' optical factory at Jena, who died last year, deserves foremost mention. Two addresses regarding the importance of shorter working hours, which he delivered in that city in 1901, were based upon the results of his methodical investigations. Zeiss' optical factory—thanks to Abbe's social-political insight—was the pioneer establishment where a diminution of working time and a considerable diminution was introduced. In 1891 the working day was reduced to nine hours, and this was continued until 1900. That year the management, after putting the question to vote among the workmen, reduced it still further—to eight hours. The wages were to continue the same as for nine hours, as it was expected that collectively as much work would be done in eight as had been done in nine hours. Before the expiration of the first year it could be verified that neither a diminution of performance nor over taxation of the laborers, not even of the older ones, was to be noted. In order to facilitate investigation, it was confined to laborers who were at least twenty-one a year before the eight-hour rule was introduced and had been working in the factory at least three years—the total being 233. The facts thus gleaned are very instructive. The writer gives tables which indicate that the hourly earning capacity had increased in the proportion of 100:116.2. If the increase had been in the proportion of 190:112.5 it would signify that the workmen had earned exactly as much in eight

as they had in nine hours. As it was, the day's performance even increased 3.3 per cent, or one-thirtieth of the former day's work.

The experiences at Woolwich arsenal, in England, recounted by Abbe, are likewise instructive. There, too, it was shown that the decrease of working time from nine to eight hours involved no diminution of accomplishment, although the laborers were under the influence of the trades unions, which sought to obtain work for the unemployed by means of reduced hours.

Into the reasons which lead to this seeming paradoxical development, Abbe likewise instituted a thorough research. The fact that in entirely different forms of occupation and among different people, a reduction of working hours exhibits a like favorable effect, naturally gives rise to the presumption that it must be due to certain general causes. The division of labor, supposedly accountable for the tremendous technical advance of the last decades, has given almost all industrial labor a peculiar stamp inasmuch as the uniform daily activity results in a continuous fatigue of the same organs. Such recurring, uniform fatigue of the human body may, however, be endured only if it can be exactly counterbalanced by the resting time and by nutrition, before next day's work. The least deficit in recuperative strength must necessarily lead to a gradual destruction of the organism.

The fatigue of the workman is caused by three concurrent factors: (1) The amount of daily product; (2) the rapidity with which he works, whereby it must be taken into account that an increase of energy is really perceptible only with materially accelerated intensity; (3) the expenditure of energy depending solely upon the time consumed at the place of work; the workman must remain in the same bodily position, standing or sitting eight or ten hours, working under the same strain or attention, and so on. In consideration of these circumstances Abbe reached the conclusion that there must be an optimum for every workman; that is, a minimum time of labor resulting in the largest output. He was convinced that at least three-fourths of all the industrial workers did not attain this optimum with nine hours' labor, nor overstep it with eight, and that it was, therefore, possible in almost every domain of industry to change not only to nine, but to eight hours, working at a

reasonable tempo, without any diminution or deterioration of the work. Naturally he meant a gradual, not a sudden change to eight hours.

The point is to gradually accustom people who have been used to dawdling, to acquire the degree of normal fatigue, as it were, which may be balanced by next day through rest and nourishment.

Abbe's chief ground for repeating the demand over and over: "Eight hours' work, eight hours' sleep, eight hours to be a man," was that he regarded the in-

tellectual development of the laborer as the decisive element of his proficiency. Long hours result in having the natural intelligence of the lower strata in great part lie fallow. The industrial division of labor involves beyond doubt intellectual desolation through its uniformity. The point, therefore, is to give the workman a chance by shorter hours to use their native intelligence; to enable them, in spite of the monotony of their work, to employ their understanding, to regard with interest things outside their task.—*Review of Reviews.*

A FOOLISH CAMPAIGN.

EDITOR WASHINGTON TIMES.

The National Manufacturers' Association is going to raise a fund of \$1,500,000 to be used in fighting union labor and labor unionism, provided its members will go down into their pockets and contribute their money for the purpose. Of that considerable doubt may be entertained, despite that this organization has been traditionally opposed to unions.

The labor union is just as inevitable as the trust, the combination, the centralization of industry, the one great city where formerly many villages might have flourished. Men who themselves, as leading manufacturers, are engaged in this inevitable process of organizing and centralizing should be the first to recognize how useless it is to stand out against manifest destiny. Yet under the domination of David M. Parry these men seem to have become blinded to the things that everybody else could see.

The labor union has good points and bad points. What it needs is recognition and responsibility, not opposition that inevitably develops irresponsibility. Mr. Parry and his association are fighting the unions with which they have to deal, just as the railroads thirty years, and even fifteen years ago, opposed the organizations of railroad employees. The unions

were not destroyed then, and will not be destroyed now.

The railroad managers solved the problem of their relations with the unions by recognizing them, dealing with them as organizations, making them responsible, encouraging them to place their strongest, ablest, most skillful men in charge of their business. Today there is no complaint by the railroads against labor organization. Strikes are almost unknown, the men are satisfied, and the corporations feel a security that was unknown to them until they had recognized their employees as intelligent, well-intentioned people, who enjoyed the same right to organize that the Government has conferred upon corporations.

When the National Manufacturers' Association gets far enough away from the fatuous policy that David M. Parry imposed upon it, it will begin to be far more useful to its members and to the community than it ever can be under that policy. The assumption that the right and privilege of organization and co-operation are to be reserved for the benefit of a small minority of the community, while they are to be denied to the majority, will never prevail in this country. It might obtain in Russia for a while, but not even there permanently.

A CALF and a rope, providing that the rope is long enough, have but one ending. The Los Angeles Times is just at present out-doing itself in the matter of brutal attacks upon men, women or children who may attempt to better their conditions by organization. Here is a sample of its editorial policy:

"The fool telephone girls insist on striking for shorter hours at night when the sole reason the company had in the longer hours was in the protection it afforded the girls in giving them daylight for their journey home."

If the matter was not too serious for a joke the idiotic brutality of the Times' editor might be looked upon as funny, but unfortunately the fact remains that the girls are fighting for what is more precious to them than anything else, namely, their health and all that comes to a girl with health.

If there is a hell for those who assist in the destruction of motherhood the Times' staff will fill a warm corner.—Los Angeles Citizen.

ARBITRATION IN CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament has passed a compulsory arbitration bill that ought to do away with strikes in the Dominion forever, and it ought, as well, to encourage the corporations therein to further encroachments on the rights of their employees.

When the bill was first offered to Parliament the railroad organizations were not included, but later on every organization, or form of labor association was included in this Act.

Sections 56 and 57 are the principal sections of the law and read as follows:

"56. It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this Act, or prior to or during a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labor Act; provided that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or of the working of any person therein for any cause not constituting a lockout or strike: Provided also that, except where the parties have entered into an agreement under section 62 of this Act, nothing in this Act shall be held to restrain any employer from declaring a lockout, or any employee from going on strike in respect of any dispute which has been duly referred to a Board and which has been dealt with under Section 24 or 25 of this Act, or in respect of any dispute which has been the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labor Act.

"57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in every case where a dispute has been referred to the Board, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by the Board, neither of the parties nor the employees affected shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offense, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section."

Section 24 declares that if during the hearing of a disputed question before the Board, a settlement is arrived at by the parties interested, it shall be so declared by the Board and be binding on both parties, according to Section 62 of the Act, which declares in effect that if either party to a dispute, at any time before the Board has made its report, agrees to be bound by the decision of the Board, the decision will be binding, if the other party agrees in like manner.

In that event, the recommendation will be the rule of the court and enforceable by it. Section 25 of the Act declares that if a settlement is not arrived at, the Board will make a complete report to the Minister of Labor, setting forth everything that has been done during the progress of the hearing.

An objectionable feature of the bill is found in Section 57, which declares that thirty days' notice shall be given before there can be any change affecting conditions of employment, and until the question in dispute has been referred to a Board and decided, neither of the parties shall do anything to change the conditions of employment.

This means that if the employees of a corporation are dissatisfied with their conditions of employment, they must give thirty days' notice of their intention to try to have them changed. After the thirty days' notice has been given, they will then be at liberty to take up the questions with their employers, and the regular methods of procedure as are now in operation by the railway organizations would postpone definite action in very many instances for the next five or six months.

During this time, it would be impossible for an organization to take any steps to enforce its demands in the regular way. The effectiveness of the labor organizations in Canada is seriously hampered by this compulsory reference of every disputed question to a court of arbitration. The decision to abide by the judgment of the Board, under certain conditions, resolves the question into one of compulsory arbitration in its strictest sense, which is not, strictly speaking, arbitration, but merely the reference of a question to a court of final decision.

The advantages of the Act are all with the employers. If it be thought advisable by the employees to demand the reference of a dispute to the Board, as provided under the Act, it can be taken for granted that their chance to fight it out is not considered promising. If, on the other hand, the company chooses to take advantage of the Act, it has the advantage of protecting itself in every way, and it has the further advantage of being allowed to use the time the case is before

the Board, to collect enough extra employees to take the places of those who may leave the service, if at the end of the hearing the employees do not choose to accept the findings of the Board and prefer to exercise their powers as an organization by leaving the service of the company.

There could not have been a surer method for interfering with the work of a labor organization than this bill just passed by the Dominion Parliament. The attempt has been made on several occasions to enact a compulsory arbitration law in Canada, and, thus far, the name has interfered with its enactment, but, under a new title, and defended by new

pretenses, the measure finally succeeded in being enacted. The outcome of the law will be watched with a great deal of interest by employers and employees in both the United States and Canada.

The bill clearly interferes with the rights of the employees as citizens, because it is difficult to understand by what right any legislative body can declare that men must remain in employment against their will. It is the opinion of the Journal that the first time the law does not suit a large corporation, it will be taken into the courts and at once be declared unconstitutional on the ground that it is a restriction of personal liberty.—Railroad Trainmen's Journal.

UNIQUE DECISION.

Property of a Member of Machinist's Union Sold Under Hammer to Satisfy Costs of Manufacturer in Securing Injunction.

Judge Anderson of the United States Court has rendered a decision in Indianapolis which is somewhat unique.

A strike of machinists took place in the Pope Motor Car Company in that city and the men proceeded to picket the plant to prevent non-unionists from being employed. The company brought a number of men there, but many of them never reached the plant, being persuaded to return to their homes.

The company applied to the court for an injunction to prevent the picketing of their shop, which was granted, but not until a large bill of costs had been piled up. This the company demanded should be paid by the losing party.

The injunction had been issued against the Machinists' Union as an organization and against its members as individuals. The union had no tangible property and the court was asked to instruct its officers

to proceed against such individuals among the strikers as had property not exempt under the homestead law.

Louis W. Poehler and Joseph W. Feltz, two of the striking machinists, were discovered to have unincumbered real estate. Fee bills were issued against them and their property was advertised for sale. The Poehler property brought \$1,500, and as this sum was ample to pay the costs the Feltz home was not sold. The trust company that purchased the property paid the money into the court and the title will pass from Poehler unless he redeems it within the next sixty days.

The name of Poehler does not appear anywhere in the proceedings except as a member of the Machinists' Union. He was a striker, but was not one of the pickets, nor was he accused of violating the temporary restraining order.—Michigan Union Advocate.

KNOWLEDGE A SOURCE OF DELIGHT.

BY BARROW.

Wisdom of itself is delectable and satisfactory, as it implies a revelation of truth and a detection of error to us. 'Tis like light, pleasant to behold, casting a sprightly lustre, and diffusing a benign influence all about; presenting a goodly prospect of things to the eyes of our minds; displaying objects in their due shapes, postures, magnitudes, and colors; quickening our spirits with a comfortable warmth, and disposing our minds to a cheerful activity; dispelling the darkness of ignorance, scattering the mists of doubt; driving away the spectres of delusive fancy; mitigating the cold of sullen melancholy; discovering obstacles, securing progress, and making the passages

of life clear, open, and pleasant. We are all naturally endowed with a strong appetite to know, to see, to pursue truth; and with a bashful abhorrence from being deceived and entangled in mistake. And as success in inquiry after truth affords matter of joy and triumph; so being conscious of error and miscarriage therein, is attended with shame and sorrow. These desires wisdom in the most perfect manner satisfies, not by entertaining us with dry, empty, fruitless theories upon mean and vulgar subjects; but by enriching our minds with excellent and useful knowledge, directed to the noblest objects, and serviceable to the highest ends.

WORKINGMEN'S HOMES.

The New Zealand Government Builds Homes and Lets Them at Fair Rentals.

BY EDWARD TREGEAR, SECRETARY OF LABOR FOR THAT COMMONWEALTH.

"Compulsory arbitration," it was anticipated, especially by the manual workers, would greatly augment their wages and earnings. It has not fulfilled this expectation. Wages have been only slightly raised, on the whole, although in particular trades considerable advance has been made. In other directions the gain has been considerable, including shorter hours of labor, a minimum living wage, payment for overtime at increased rates and, above all, steadiness and continuity of employment. These may be looked upon as valuable "bi-products" of the Arbitration act, but the direct enhancement of wages has not resulted. Even the benefit which should have been conferred through the advance in wages made during the last fifteen years has been more than lost through the still greater advance in the cost of the necessities of life.

Chief of these was the rise in rents, most noticeable in the principle cities, and particularly in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. The rent difficulty reached so acute a stage that in numerous cases more than a third of the laborer's earnings went for a shelter (often of a poor kind) over the heads of his family, and it was evident that the prices charged bore no proportion to the cost of the accommodation provided.

Therefore it was resolved by Parliament to pass legislation by means of which pleasant homes could be provided for the working classes, with benefits not usually granted by private holders of property. Not only are fair rents to be charged (about \$2.50 a week), but sinking funds provided by which, if so desired, a portion of the rent received by the government is set aside in order that after a few years the house and land may become the freehold property of the oc-

cupier. In the larger cities, where pressure is most extreme, cottages have been built on fair sized allotments, but are not to be let to persons having incomes exceeding \$1,000 a year.

The cottages are being freely applied for, and the scheme promises not only to provide homes in which workmen can bring up families in decency and self-respect, but to relieve the congestion in crowded city streets by reducing the competition for the remaining houses.

The system thus sketched in outline was by no means the full extent or limit of the state attempt to provide workers with homes. The Government Advances to Workers act is best described in its preamble, which sets forth that it is "An act to enable the government to assist workers in providing homes for themselves." Its use is limited to persons employed in manual or clerical work and not in receipt of an income of more than \$1,000 a year nor owners of any other land except that on which it is intended to build. Such a person may obtain a loan from the government, having a maximum of \$1,750, subject to certain regulations. The loan is to be for thirty-six and one-half years at 5 per cent interest (less $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent if paid within fourteen days of due date), payable half yearly; but by these payments the loan itself is extinguished in the time mentioned. Any sum greater than the interest named may be paid in if convenient, in order to hasten the acquittance of the capitalized debt.

If, then, the worker does not care to obtain a house and land already provided, he has by this alternative scheme of a money advance an opportunity to make his home in a particular place and build his house in an independent or original manner.—The Arena.

NEW KANSAS MOVEMENT.

The action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in taking steps to organize the Kansas State Federation of Labor upon true trade union lines is a step in the right direction. It is a move that guarantees protection to the interests of all bona fide trade organizations against the so-called independent, dual, "wild-cat," and an-

tagonistic movements which have accomplished nothing but defeat through division.

The movement to organize the Kansas State Federation of Labor is in line with that movement which has been tried in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Ken-

tucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Porto Rico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and British West India. It is the same movement. The movement or organization which time and experience has proven to be the very best yet tried because it guarantees protection to the principle of solidarity to the National and International Trade Organizations.

The State Federation of Labor movement guarantees that no independent or antagonistic organizations shall be recognized until such time as such organization shall abandon the wrong position it has taken and join with the legitimate National or International organization of its craft or calling. It is a movement that has for its objects the better organizing of the state upon the right lines; it is the work of such an organization to be constantly gathering statistics as to the actual conditions of the various lines of wage-earners in that state and notify the National and International officers of such crafts of where the interests of such organization can be advanced by organizing new organizations or strengthening those already in existence.

The State Federation of Labor movement has for a part of its object the bringing of the members of the various crafts and callings more closely in touch with the interests, objects and aims, of the trade movements and principles of all legitimate National and International craft organizations and at the same time is not supposed to interfere with the control of such movements upon National lines, but is destined to co-operate with the national movement in carrying out such plans as may be inaugurated to further advance and protect the interests of all wage-earners.

When we turn our eyes upon what the unionists of the new State of Oklahoma has accomplished by concerted action through the State Federation of Labor under the American Federation of Labor we can look with great favor upon this movement to organize the Kansas State Federation of Labor.

The following magnificent measures in the interest of the toiling masses and the people in general in the new State of Oklahoma was placed in the constitution:

1. The initiative and referendum.
 2. Compulsory education for our children.
 3. Prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 15 years in factories and mines.
 4. A fellow servant law—damages for injuries resulting in death shall never be abrogated—and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to statutory limitations.
 5. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases of employment by and on behalf of the state, or any county or municipality, and in the mines.
 6. The state militia shall be subordinate to the civil authority and shall be called out only by the legislature.
 7. The legislature is empowered to establish a state printing plant and to provide for the election or appointment of a state printer.
 8. A mine inspector is provided for who has had eight years' experience as a practical miner in order to hold office.
 9. Providing for a labor commissioner.
 10. Providing for a commissioner of charities to look after the poor and needy.
- So, we again say, we indorse the movement to organize the Kansas State Federation of Labor and we sincerely hope that when the convention convenes on the 12th day of August, 1907, at Topeka, Kansas, that every Local Union or Lodge of this organization in Kansas will be represented by a delegate.

SOMETHING ABOUT HIGH DUES.

SINCE the adoption of the benefit system twenty-six years ago, the Cigarmakers' International Union has paid out in benefits to its members nearly seven millions of dollars. This trade, commanding comparatively low wages on the average, through persistent education, organization and excellent financing, its affairs honestly administered, is a shining example of what can be done by wage-workers to better their condition. Besides these benefactions, the wage of the members are at least 50 per cent greater than they would have been without their union. Moreover, they have

influenced the enactment and enforcement of laws prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses, which was an abomination in its day. Now the cigars sold under seal of the union label are at least clean, made in regular factories, large or small, under sanitary conditions. If we had the permission of the Cigarmakers' Union we would print a fac simile of their label for the guidance of our readers, for it is of considerable importance to men who smoke cigars that they be clean and uncontaminated.—The Poughkeepsie Enquirer.

TRUE TO PRINCIPLE.

Union Men Do That Which To Them Seems For Best Interest Of Government—How About Capitalists.

FRANCIS J. HENEY, the attorney in charge of the "graft" investigation in San Francisco, addressed the students of the California State University April 12, and the sentiments expressed will be somewhat of a surprise, in view of the attitude of the element which is most active in the prosecution. The speaker declared that trade unions were a potent factor in political development. The salient points of the address are quoted in the following extract:

The trouble is in the government of our cities—not in men. And right here I want to emphasize a condition in San Francisco. Some men accuse the labor unionists of responsibility for all the graft and corruption, and the labor party is condemned. Men who attempt to place the responsibility for our municipal evils upon the labor unions are densely ignorant or else they speak from bitter and selfish enmity and base motives. Labor men are your fellow-citizens. Unhappily

all men who toil do not have the opportunity you have to obtain a broad education. But these men who earn their bread have the same fine sentiments, the same pure motives, the same high purposes and aspirations, the same affections that you college graduates have, and they are inspired by the same principles and the same love for our common country and its institutions. So I urge you young men not to permit yourselves to believe that labor does not include the highest citizenship in the United States. Men who work respect the law and they are entitled to the protection of the law. I have confidence that the labor element will vote right if the issues are brought right. I have not the same confidence in the merchant class or the corporation class.

Do not misunderstand me—I do not mean that all merchants or corporation men are dishonest or corrupt. I mean that nine times out of ten labor votes on principle, with no personal interest.

OUR ONLY HOPE.

THE toiler who struggles through rain and hail, snow and slush, making a bare living, a menial existence, will naturally often think and ponder over the present industrial conditions he is subject to. At best it is a life of misery, drudgery and want that he leads, a life deprived of the many things necessary to contentment and happiness. The many advantages and benefits enjoyed by the employing class under the present industrial system are denied the wage-worker, leaving his condition deplorable indeed. If he has a family he finds that from his meager earnings he is unable to pay rent, fuel, light, taxes and exorbitant prices for the necessities of life. As a result his children, who ought to be at home, in school or in the playground, are put to work to help replenish the family larder. Well-meaning parents, desirous of giving their children the advantages of a good education, have to abandon their most cherished ideas in order to keep themselves and families decently fed, clad and housed.

Thus we see young boys going to work in shops, factories, mills, warehouses, mines and other places where a day's work can be obtained. We see young

girls, yet in their teens, also going to work in stores, offices, mills and factories, thrown in contact with older and more world-wise people than themselves, obtaining an education, or perhaps an understanding would be a better term—that bodes ill for this and the coming generation.

Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, the American mechanic is today scarcely any better off than he was a few decades ago, for the very reason that, having become more enlightened as to his inherent rights, he has become more pretentious and aspires to higher things and a better standard of living. What were luxuries years ago are to him necessities now. We certainly have good cause to grieve over the present unjust industrial conditions, but let us bear in mind that sorrow often foreshadows the silver linings of the clouds; still, "hope springs eternal in the human breast." For all the miseries of a toiler's life we find consolation and encouragement looking to the thousands—nay, millions—of co-sufferers and fellow-workers who are righteously contending that they, the producers of wealth, are in return for their labor entitled to a life of bliss and happiness, and in the fact that they joined

hands in an effort to secure for themselves and their fellow-men a more equitable share of the fruits of their labor. Our only hope lies in organization. Through it we obtain the means of redress for our grievances. To it we must look for emancipation from industrial slavery. Through it we will secure for ourselves the good things of this world which today are enjoyed by those who unjustly reap the greater share of the fruits of our toil, the employers, the drones, who have sufficient means to gratify all their wants, whims and desires. Hence it is the duty of every man and woman toiler to join the organization of their trade or calling and help to bring about a change in our present industrial system. The many illegal and piratical combinations of capital are responsible for the high and unreasonable prices of the commodities and necessities of life. Labor organizations will see to the complete annihilation, extirpation or subjugation of these combinations. We can safely say that organized labor will finally achieve the emancipation of the working class, and in spite of the violent

attacks of the union haters, the Posts and Parryites, and the crusade carried on by the Manufacturers' Associations and the Citizens' Alliance to defeat organized labor, it will finally score a decisive victory over capitalistic greed and oppression.

What is it that prompts us to take such an optimistic view of the toiler's future and of the mission of organized labor? It is the faith we place in the wage-worker, the most patriotic, law-abiding, liberty-loving and honest citizen amongst us, and who is at the same time one of the most useful members of society. He will yet see to it that his country is not brought to ruin by those in power, the privileged few, in their avariciousness and greed for gold. Therefore, let us support those representatives who are pledged to aid and assist in a fearless attack upon the octopi of wealth, who are sapping the life blood out of us. Organized labor has taken up the fight in defense of the wage-worker, and will sooner or later carry it to a successful issue. In labor organizations lie our only hope.—J. O. Corson, in *The Carpenter*.

UNION INSURANCE.

Plan of Indianapolis Printers is Simple and Effective.

The question of trades union insurance has been before us for some years. To those who favor this idea the plan in effect in Indianapolis Typographical union will be of interest.

To each six months member of the union in good standing there is issued by the financial secretary a beneficiary certificate entitling the beneficiary therein named to an amount equaling \$1 per capita for each six months member at the same time of the death of the holder of the certificate. A warrant for this amount is drawn on the mortuary fund by the board of trustees as soon as proof of death is established. It is provided that there shall be collected from each six months member of the union the sum of 25 cents each week for four weeks, or until the amount collected shall equal \$1 per capita, which amount shall be set apart for the payment of death benefits and shall be separate from all other funds.

If the amount of money in the mortuary fund at the death of a member or members is not sufficient to pay all benefits, there shall be a pro rata assessment levied on all six months members. In case a member dies and the beneficiary named in the certificate be deceased and no other beneficiary be known to the

union the union shall bury the deceased member and all funeral expenses shall be deducted from the amount called for in the certificate, and if a balance should remain it shall be placed to the credit of the mortuary fund.

In order that the fund may meet all ordinary demands enough money is kept in the fund to pay the next demand upon it. Members of the union who have had continuous membership for three years may retain their membership in the mortuary fund, although they leave the city, if they send their assessments of \$1 to the secretary. Members on the retired list may retain their membership in the mortuary fund. This plan was put into effect in 1892. Previous to that benefits amounting to about \$75 in each case were paid out of the general fund. Under the present plan the benefits received from the local are in addition to the benefits received from the international. The average number of deaths in the local union has been four a year, the highest being five a year and the lowest three a year. The average amount paid out by the local on each death was \$375, though of course the amount paid depends on the number of members in the local.—*Typographical Journal*.

THE UNION LABEL.

TOO much cannot be said or written about the union label, as it is within the power of its users and advocates to make it one of the most potent forces that the commercial world today would have to reckon with, a fact which any thinking man must consider in view of the fact that the workers of this country in all the walks of life are each year becoming greater in number and we are beginning to realize more fully than ever that in organization alone lies their power of defense.

It is indeed shameful to admit that there are members of the labor organizations today who seem to think that to pay their dues is the only duty owed to the cause of unionism, but that is only the initial step in the matter, as every true blue union man should know. To be true to your union is only laudable, for by your staunch support to your union you gain for yourself fair wages and fair conditions, but can you ever gain the full stature of a thoroughly union man until you have within you that feeling that capitalistic oppression should not only be fought in your craft, but in all others, and that you should want to see fair conditions and fair wages granted to your fellow-man, no matter what his occupation may be? In short, to be a staunch believer and doer for one common brotherhood of the workingman. When you feel and act this, then you can truly say, "I am a union man."

The union label is a distinguishing mark by which you can recognize the fact that the producer of the article bearing it has been paid a fair wage and enjoys fair conditions. This being true, is it not your duty to the general cause of unionism to demand that label on all things purchased for your needs? Don't you realize that when you buy an article

that does not bear the label you are giving support to non-union institutions and non-union workmen? Suppose you produced something that bears the label, how would feel if some union man passed it by and bought a similar article that did not bear it? Is that not bringing home to you the fact of the potency of the label or its impotency if passed by? What, then, is your duty? Should you not then demand union-made goods in self-defense? Does not every cent spent for union-made goods go to increase the volume of union-made business and with the increase of such business does it not follow logically that the more union-made goods sold the more must be made, and the more made the greater number of men given employment and the more union men employed the stronger becomes the general cause of unionism?

These facts being true, how can you say "I am a union man" when you are wearing shoes, hats and clothing produced by non-union workers; eating goods prepared by non-union workers and spending your money with the enemies of union labor? Wake up, Mr. Union Man, and do your duty to the fullest.

Demand union goods and take no other, for if you do you are that much a traitor to your fellow-workers. Merchants are in business to sell goods. If time and again men refuse to buy non-union goods, the merchant will get wise and ask for union-made goods when he buys, for he wants business and he is going to do what is right to get it; therefore, if the many thousands of union men throughout the country demanded labeled goods it would only be a question of time until another great recognition of union labor took place.—Eight Hour Advocate.

PROGRESS.

Progressive collective action is the paramount necessity of the wage-workers and the most difficult to instill into them. When the aim of progressive action has been gained and they are in full enjoyment of their share, they cannot fail to appreciate the gain, but fail woefully in appreciation of the progressive steps necessary to accomplish that much desired object. Increased wages and a shorter workday are naturally considered the greatest and, by some of the wage-workers, the only appreciable improvements; but these improvements are not miraculously thrown into their outstretched arms.

Those improvements have been secured through organization, step by step, cease-

less efforts confronted by the severest obstacles. Progress is not the goal but the gainful efforts which lead to and eventually win it. Progress is not signalized by loose, disjointed and isolated attempts, but rather by concerted action. There is no such thing as organization without united action, and our progress toward those ends which we strive for is determined by the unity of action, the hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder, the keep-step movement which turns aside besetting obstacles and clears the road.

When halted temporarily in the face of seemingly prodigious obstacles, we must not disorganize and rout, for a solid, united front can alone carry us through. Many who have just joined the

movement date its progress from the time of their membership, but that onward and upward movement has been progressing for centuries. There is a century's march and work yet before us, and although the individual may feel that the whole power of the whole organization should be immediately directed toward securing his immediate wishes, he must learn that the organization progresses toward that end as he becomes a thinking, working, harmonious part of it.

As an indifferent inactive member he is excessive freight to, and as obstructionist he is an ant hill in the pathway of the movement. Both add their distinctive burdens and the latter additional irritation. However, both largely determine the pace at which the movement shall go forward. Both share largely in the responsibility for its retrograde, but never for its recovery and onward march.

The progress of the workers to a newer, better and higher plan of living is marked by their progress in the development and perfection of their industrial and economic organization and protector

—organized labor. The onward movement is slow, tedious, difficult and beset with many and diverse enemies, but holds in store the fruition of the workers' hopes.

The retrograde movement is sharp and quick to the wage slough. The little push which the individual member exerts in the interests of his organization is the later, the organized push which carries him forward to success. Individual and factional strifes, intrigues and ambitions—the fulfillment of which is at the expense of the organization as a whole—are certain to spring up, but let your judgment and activities be ever directed in those channels which promote the progress of your organization.

The only road that is clear, straight, speedy and unobstructed is the backward route. Once under headway in this direction our movement gathers velocity in the race for a longer work-day, the lowest, most intolerable conditions and lowest standards of living and wages.—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

AN INDUSTRIAL CANCER.

"Let well enough alone," is an expression always in the mouths of some unionists and all non-unionists. It has their teeth worn to a sharp edge and their brains flattened. "Let well enough alone" and "well-enough" will leave you alone. It does not stand without hitching and is very apt to return to the starting point. The organization of labor has never reached the point at which it can be left alone. It cannot be left still, tied still or held still.

From the minute it started its forward march millions of non-union arms clasped its neck and sought to strangle it, but it has gone forward, carrying this industrial cancer with it, to a more healthful elevated and curative plane. This "let well enough alone" bunch jogged out the red corpuscles of their blood riding on the martyred backs of the active, working

membership. They are exceedingly spry when it comes to collecting benefits, but are prone to faint and require restoratives when the payment of dues approaches.

The really do not want to be left alone; they want to leave others alone in the work and struggle necessary to gain the objects of organized labor. These still-born unionists cannot be resurrected to the duties of unionism and have to be loaded on the car of improvements like dumb driven cattle. Conveying these union "dead ones" from intolerable to decent conditions is not a small part of the union's burden. However, it is a necessary part, and to whatever heights organized labor seeks to climb its back warmers must be given due consideration. The work is for them, but not by them.—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

BUM STRIKE BREAKERS.

"The strike in Augusta has resolved itself into a battle royal, where the Georgia Railroad has settled down to starve their workmen out, in the face of the continued decline of their rolling stock and equipment; their yards and sidetracks filled with crippled cars their shop at Augusta a wreck in so far as the machinery of the Car Department is concerned.

Their imported and so-called practical workmen having put several wood working machines out of business by inability to handle them, and thousands of dollars' worth of lumber has been ruined by these practical wood spoilers, and same has been used in the furnace in lieu of coal to hide the rotten workmanship.—*The Careworker*.

IS CHEAP LABOR A BENEFIT TO THE COMMUNITY.

FRANK DUFFY, IN "THE CARPENTER."

WE hear so much these days said in a jeering manner about the demands of the members of organized labor for increased wages, a shorter work-day and better conditions generally, that it becomes necessary to refute some of the statements made. The general impression prevails that, that to get things "cheap," at a "bargain," at a "knock-down" price, is good business principles that should be advocated and encouraged at all times and under all circumstances. But is it? Let us see.

We know perfectly well that we can not get "something" for "nothing," and if we do, that "something" is usually "not worth having." One thing is certain, a good workman will not work cheap. He will not work unless he receives just treatment, fair compensation and good pay. The employer will not take a contract except he receives his "price." The supply man will not sell material until "payment" of same is guaranteed by the contractor or owner, or both, at his price. And so business is conducted and carried on from day to day and from age to age.

Yet we have some individuals, some employers, some certain societies, some particular organizations of capital who believe that the wage-workers should take what they get and go on their way rejoicing, without murmur or complaint. But to be fair, all sides should be heard before passing judgment. "Cheap labor," we contend, is a positive "injury" to the community, a "curse" to society, and a "detriment" to all classes of citizens alike. A "general reduction" in wages is a "public calamity." It can not be looked on in any other light by any rational or fair-minded person. "Cheaper labor" and you destroy the incentive that spurs men on to "effort" and "improvement." "Reduce wages" and you dishearten the workers in the performance of their daily toil. They become careless and indifferent, have no ambition in their work, and do not care whether it is done right or not. The "poorly paid laborer" can not be classed as a "skilled laborer." He can not be depended upon

to do the work required. He seldom gives satisfaction to his employer and is rarely employed steadily. "Low wages," or a reduction in wages, lower the moral, social and intellectual standard of any people. Degraded, unskilled, cheap, pauperized labor is a "menace" to our welfare and well-being. It is a "menace" to the country at large. It results in decreased production, and consequently a loss to national wealth. It leaves in its trail discontent and dissatisfaction. It breeds ignorance and vice. It is a blight upon our national intelligence.

While, on the other hand, "high wages" mean "skilled labor" and "skilled labor" means "increased production." High wages signify and stand for intelligence, ingenuity, invention, good work and a higher and nobler manhood. High wages mean also better and happier homes, and it can not be denied that they tend to elevate the workman, render him more skillful and inventive and more productive and beneficial to the community in general. The machinery, tools and appliances invented by American workmen, by which "production" has been "increased" and augmented a hundred fold or more within the last few years could never be "produced" by the people who work "cheap," for a low rate of wages. Every increase in wages has bettered not only the individual, but the community at large. It has left its mark in the "progress" of our country. It has helped its "growth." It has aided and assisted in its onward march to physical and intellectual "greatness."

Then why should we ever listen to the selfish whinings of certain individuals who care not for others, so long as they are prosperous? "Cheap labor" is a detriment and a curse to any country. It is a "clogging of the wheels of progress," a "stoppage of invention," and a "sign of decay." How any one can say it is a benefit is a mystery to us. We can not see it. Labor organizations are progressive institutions. They can not stand for low wages, nor will they tolerate reductions under any conditions.

SHOE WORKERS DECISION.

THE following decision was handed down by the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts on May 15th, 1907, in an election dispute occurring in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, under which Thomas B. Hickey, of Brockton, Mass., and Charles P. Murray, of Lynn, Mass., candidates

for General President and General Vice-President of the Union, refused to avail themselves of their constitutional privileges within the organization and entered suit to get possession of the offices, notwithstanding a decision of the General Executive Board of the Union that the report of the General Inspectors of Elec-

tion showed gross frauds which justified them in ordering a special election for the offices of General President and General Vice-President.

The decision is of interest to organized labor as it maintains the principle that members must exhaust their remedy within the organization before appealing to the courts. The contest for the offices in this case was between those who believe in arbitration, under which policy the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has operated with great success during the past nine years, and a so-called radical element believing in the strike method as superior to arbitration, as represented by Messrs. Hickey and Murray.

The decision is now likely to more firmly establish the arbitration principle and the continued success of the Union Stamp as a trade factor will be emphasized. The organization is in a splendid financial condition and notwithstanding the election squabble which was before the court, the first three months of this year have proved to be the most prosperous in the history of the organization as measured by financial receipts.

THOS. B. HICKEY V. CHAS. L. BAINE.
CHAS. P. MURRAY V. CHAS. L. BAINE.

SHELDON, J. If we assume that a writ of mandamus may properly be issued to secure possession of such offices as are here in question, and that these petitions could be brought against the respondent alone although this would involve passing upon the rights of Tobin and Lovely without their being made parties or having any opportunity to be heard, yet we are of opinion that the petitions cannot be maintained.

The rights of all the members of this voluntary association must be settled according to the provisions of the constitution which they have adopted. Reynolds v. Royal Arcanum, 192 Mass. 150. Accordingly, before these petitioners can invoke the aid of the court to secure them in the offices to which they sever-

ally claim to have been elected, it must be shown that they have exhausted the remedies available to them within the association and according to its rules. Oliver v. Hopkins, 144 Mass. 175; Karcher v. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor, 137 Mass. 368; Chamberlain v. Lincoln, 129 Mass. 70. The General Inspectors of Elections have counted and passed upon the ballots cast at the election at which the petitioners claim to have been elected, and have made a majority and minority report thereof. The General Executive Board have passed upon these reports, and have ordered a new election. The power of the board to take this action under the circumstances of these cases is disputed, and has been argued with much learning and at considerable length. But we have not found it necessary to pass upon this question; for if the action of the board was wrong, whether because they had no jurisdiction of the question or because they took an erroneous view of either the law or the facts, there was a further remedy open to the petitioners under the constitution by appeal under Section 106 to a convention to be held under Section 108. It is impossible to read this constitution without seeing plainly that it was intended and purported to supply a full system of government by which the rights of all its members and the rights and duties of all its officers among themselves should be determined and regulated, under the management and control of the General Executive Board, which, according to Section 8, is to decide all questions of usage wherein the constitution is silent, but with a final and complete control in a convention to be held, subject to the desire of a majority of the Local Unions, in June of each year, or at any other time, upon vote of such a majority. In our opinion, according to the decisions above cited, it was the duty of the petitioners to exhaust their remedy by appeal to such a convention before coming into the courts.

NEW COUNCIL ORGANIZED.

A call for Delegates from the Local Unions of Massachusetts to meet in Boston, on May 26 to organize a State Council resulted in eleven delegates present and the Council was organized with the following officers: President, Chas. W. Hanscom, of No. 189, Quincy; Vice President, David Duval, of No. 377, Lynn and Samuel A. Strout, of No. 96, Worcester, Secretary-Treasurer, address No. 419 Main street, Worcester, Mass.

Adjourned to meet Sunday, June 30th,

at 10:30 a. m., in Wells Hall, No. 987 Washington st., Boston.

All the Local Unions are urged to elect Delegates to this meeting. Each Local is entitled to three members. The officers are requested to have this notice read at the next meeting and see that your Union is represented and that the Delegates have credentials.

CHAS. W. HANSCOM,
President State Council.

GETTING A LIVING.

BY PROF. IRA W. HOWERTH, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Getting a living is a problem in the practical art of getting wealth. Wealth, though only one of the elements of complete living, is an essential one. No wealth, no life. In some manner, all who live must get a living, using the word living as equivalent to the material means of life. Now, aside from downright theft or robbery, there are three methods by which a living may be obtained. They are the parasitic, the predatory, and the productive.

The parasitic method is most clearly exemplified by the pauper and the idle rich, though these by no means exhaust the list of social parasites. In the animal and plant life a parasite is any organism that lives upon the body of another. So a social parasite is one who gets his living from society, appropriating by virtue of law or custom, or personal relationship, the products of the labor of others, but without resort to fraud, theft, or violence. The social parasite need not necessarily be idle, but he produces nothing. He may live in rags or in splendor, but economically he is a mouth without hands. Society as a rule condemns him, but it does not recognize the true extent of the parasitic class. It includes the tramp, the vagabond, and the pauper in its conception, but is slow to recognize that the idle rich belong in the same category.

Said Prof. Cairnes, the celebrated economist, in a passage often quoted: "It is important, on moral no less than on economic grounds, to insist upon this, that no public benefit of any kind arises from the existence of an idle rich class. The wealth accumulated by their ancestors and others on their behalf, where it is employed as capital, no doubt helps to sustain industry; but what they consume in luxury and idleness is not capital, and helps to sustain nothing but their own unprofitable lives. By all means they must have their rents and their interests as it is written in the bond; but let them take their proper place as drones in the hive, gorging at a feast to which they have contributed nothing."

Economically then, the pauper class and the "leisure class" come to the same thing. Both classes exemplify the parasitic method of life.

This method of getting a living carries its own penalty. Parasitism always results in degeneracy. Dependence brings helplessness. The strengthening and ennobling effects of useful labor are lost to social parasites. It is consequently impossible for them to develop in themselves the highest character. At the same time they prevent others from

attaining their highest development. For these reasons, if for no others, they should be frowned upon by society. They deserve and will receive the contempt of all right-thinking people.

The second method of getting a living is to obtain by fraud, force, or cunning, exerted within the pale of law, a share of the product of labor. It is the method of the grafter, the exploiter, the business man who divorces his business from morals—of all who take from those who make. The essential difference between those who follow this method and those who follow the method previously spoken of, is the difference between the animal parasite and the bird or beast of prey. The first depends upon others, the second preys upon others; hence it is called "predatory." Those who live by the predatory method are not idle. On the contrary, they are often among the most active members of society. They may be distinguished from the real agents of production, however, by the limitation of their economic function to the matter of altering to their own advantage the distribution of the wealth produced by others. They work, but, as it is sometimes said, they work the workers. Instead of doing something, they do somebody.

It is obvious that those who live by the predatory method are not ethically superior to social parasites. And yet throughout history the predatory life has been regarded as dignified and honorable. The destructive soldier, the plundering baron, the exploiting capitalist, have ever been the men most admired and emulated. What man today does not feel complimented if you speak of his aquiline or leonine qualities, or who would not get mad and want to fight if you should liken him to a sheep or a dog? The lion—the typical beast of prey—is still the symbol of our ideal type of manhood. Only one of the great teachers of the world has had the wisdom to perceive, and the courage to proclaim, that the truly ideal qualities are those of the much despised domestic animal. This he did when he said, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

Of course the historical explanation of the dignity and honor attaching to the predatory life is simple enough. It is the same as that of the contempt in which the life of labor has always been held. Productive labor, at first imposed upon the slave, because more irksome than hunting and fighting, has brought with it, even into our time, the taint of slavery. Hence to live *upon* labor, rather than *by* labor, has always been a badge of respectability. But when we examine

the real nature of predation, and its economic results, we see that it differs from robbery in no respect save its legal sanction. The same instinct and perception, however, that led society to outlaw the thief and the robber must sooner or latter induce it to take the same step in regard to all who live by preying upon their fellows. Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

The third method of getting a living is by actually producing the commodities upon which one lives, or their equivalent, or by rendering adequate service in exchange for them. It is illustrated by all who, with mind or muscle, are engaged in the process of creating utilities. This is the method of productive labor. It is the only method that has even a relative justification. It works no injustice to others. It develops character, individual and social. Society has been slow to recognize its peculiar ethical merits, but the time must come, if right is to prevail, when it alone will be stamped with the mark of social approval.

Society, then, may be roughly divided into three classes, determined by the several methods of gaining a livelihood. These are the producers, the plunderers, and the parasites. The line between these classes is vague and ill-defined. A man may belong to each of them at different periods of his life. Indeed, he may belong to all three at once. Some of his wealth may be produced by himself or earned, and some appropriated parasitically or predatorily. But usually men follow one method or the other, and are hence susceptible to classification on the ground here suggested. Economic function, the mode of getting a living, is indeed the true basis of a scientific division of society into economic classes. Mr. Ghent, in his book entitled "Mass and Class," proceeds upon this ground and divides society into the following classes: Wage-earning producers, self-employed producers, social servants, traders, idle capitalists, and retainers. This classification only represents a more refined analysis. The significant fact is that there are such classes. It is useless to deny their existence. It is absolutely necessary that it be recognized if we are to arrive at an explanation of the present conflict of opinion in regard to questions of capital and labor.

As long as these different methods of getting a living are followed, and as long as the classes arising from them continue to exist, there will be differing and conflicting views of the problems of life and labor. For nothing is clearer than that a man's economic and ethical views are affected by his mode of life. If you wish to know what a man thinks of a given problem, study his interests.

Interests determine views more frequently than they are determined by them.

Why is it, for instance, that the employer is likely to be suspicious of trades unions, to oppose the raising of wages, the reduction of the hours of labor, and the closed shop, while the laborer may be expected to favor them all? It is not because either is necessarily ignorant or dishonest. It is because each belongs to a specific class having specific economic functions and interests, and the thought of each is affected by these interests. The employer may persuade himself that the particular thing which he opposes—the union, picketing, the closed shop—is "un-American," "subversive of the fundamental principles of our government," a "violation of liberty," and may swell with the soothing conviction that he is the champion of human freedom, but the fact will remain that self-interest is, as a rule, his primary motive, and that his profits are the sacred ark of the covenant which he so zealously defends.

So the laborer may plume himself on his superior morality, and denounce the villany of "profit-grinding," the social harmfulness of the open shop, the degradation of piece-work, and the like, but it will be none the less true that behind it all stands the wage scale which is the primary object of his jealous care.

Does it follow that both are equally right? Not at all. Both may be equally honest, but which one is right depends upon which one stands for the permanent interests of society, which one represents most nearly the ethics which are destined to become universal.

Now it so happens that, as has been pointed out, the productive method is, of all the forms of getting a living, freest from the element of spoliation. The ethics of the producing class must therefore, most nearly approximate the final form. The two great moral convictions that have arisen and gained general acceptance among productive laborers have been described by Mr. Ghent as the ethic of usefulness and the ethic of fellowship. The ethic of usefulness he defines as the conviction that work of social value is the only title to income; that when no social service is rendered no reward is due; that the man who will not work is not entitled to eat. The ethic of fellowship or brotherhood is the conviction of the duty of friendly association and collective effort for mutual benefit. These two ethics are fundamental and permanent. They must become universal, for they are necessary to the highest kind of living. The method of getting a livelihood that violates either of them must be supplanted, for the hope of the world is that the life of each will so enlarge and be so ordered

that in getting a living no one will in any respect interfere with the rights of others to life, or prevent his own physical, mental, moral, and esthetic development.

Ethical considerations, then, demand that the various economic classes of society be merged into one—the *producing class*. This would lead to identity of interests, which alone can bring unanimity of opinion, and as a consequence, industrial peace. It is obvious

that this whole matter is primarily a question of creating or transforming opinion—a question of education. Somehow men must be made to see and feel that to live by the labor of others is unjust, degrading, and dishonorable. They must be made to realize, not merely the respectability of productive labor, but also that without it as an element of life no man can really live. Living will then become in part the result, as well as the true object, of getting a living.

PARALLEL BETWEEN DRYDEN AND POPE.

BY JOHNSON.

INTTEGRITY of understanding and nicety of discernment were not allotted in a less proportion to Dryden than to Pope. The rectitude of Dryden's mind was sufficiently shown by the dismissal of his poetical prejudices, and the rejection of unnatural thoughts and rugged numbers. But Dryden never desired to apply all the judgment that he had. He wrote, and professed to write, merely for the people; and when he pleased others, he contented himself. He spent no time in struggles to rouse latent powers; he never attempted to make that better which was already good, nor often to mend what he must have known to be faulty. He wrote, as he tells us, with very little consideration; when occasion or necessity called upon him, he poured out what the present moment happened to supply, and, when once it had passed the press, ejected it from his mind; for when he had no pecuniary interest, he had no further solicitude.

Pope was not content to satisfy; he desired to excel, and therefore always endeavored to do his best: he did not court the candor, but dared the judgment of his reader, and, expecting no indulgence from others, he showed none to himself. He examined lines and words with minute and punctilious observation, and retouched every part with indefatigable diligence till he had left nothing to be forgiven.

For this reason he kept his pieces very long in his hands, while he considered and reconsidered them. The only poems which can be supposed to have been written with such regard to the times as might hasten their publication, were the two satires of "Thirty-eight;" of which Dodsley told me, that they were brought to him by the author, that they might be fairly copied. "Almost every line," he said, "was then written twice over; I gave him a clean transcript, which he sent some time afterwards to me for the press, with almost every line written twice over a second time."

His declaration, that his care for his

works ceased at their publication, was not strictly true. His parental attention never abandoned them; what he found amiss in the first edition, he silently corrected in those that followed. He appears to have revised the "Iliad," and freed it from some of its imperfections; and the "Essay on Criticism" received many improvements after its first appearance. It will seldom be found that he altered without adding clearness, elegance, or vigor. Pope had perhaps the judgment of Dryden; but Dryden certainly wanted the diligence of Pope.

In acquired knowledge, the superiority must be allowed to Dryden, whose education was more scholastic, and who, before he became an author, had been allowed more time for study, with better means of information. His mind has a larger range, and he collects his images and illustrations from a more extensive circumference of science. Dryden knew more of man in his general nature, and Pope in his local manners. The notions of Dryden were formed by comprehensive speculation; and those of Pope by minute attention. There is more dignity in the knowledge of Dryden, and more certainty in that of Pope.

Poetry was not the sole praise of either; for both excelled likewise in prose; but Pope did not borrow his prose from his predecessor. The style of Dryden is capricious and varied; that of Pope is cautious and uniform. Dryden observes the motions of his own mind; Pope constrains his mind to his own rules of composition. Dryden is sometimes vehement and rapid; Pope is always smooth, uniform, and gentle. Dryden's page is a natural field, rising into inequalities, and diversified by the varied exuberance of abundant vegetation; Pope's is a velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the roller.

Of genius, that power which constitutes a poet; that quality without which judgment is cold, and knowledge is inert; that energy which collects, combines, amplifies and animates; the superiority

must, with some hesitation, be allowed to Dryden. It is not to be inferred that of this poetical vigor Pope had only a little, because Dryden had more; for every other writer since Milton must give place to Pope; and even of Dryden it must be said, that, if he has brighter paragraphs, he has not better poems. Dryden's performances were always hasty, either excited by some external occasion, or extorted by domestic necessity; he composed without consideration, and published without correction. What his mind could supply at call, or gather in one excursion, was all that he sought,

and all that he gave. The dilatory caution of Pope enabled him to condense his sentiments, to multiply his images, and to accumulate all that study might produce, or chance might supply. If the flights of Dryden therefore are higher, Pope continues longer on the wing. If of Dryden's fire the blaze is brighter, of Pope's the heat is more regular and constant. Dryden often surpasses expectation, and Pope never falls below it. Dryden is read with frequent astonishment, and Pope with perpetual delight.
—Life of Pope.

THE PASSING OF A LINEMAN.

A lineman laid his tools aside
At the close of a busy day.
He was a craftsman old and tried,
His hands were hard and knotty and dried,
From the poles he'd climbed and the wires he'd tied,
And his hair was turning grey.

He had wandered far as a workman will
Who must look for work to do.
But the going seemed to be up hill,
With an empty purse that was hard to fill,
But he fell into line when they said,
Whoa, Bill,
And he worked when he found it to do.

The journey is long, and hard said he
But I think I am almost through.
My sight is dim and I cannot see,
If the wires are just as they ought to be,
And the foreman is keeping an eye on me
And roasts me whatever I do.

T'is a thankless life where my lot is cast
And the years go all too soon.
I do my best, but I'm always last,
And the youngsters jolly me as they go past,

Come on old rummie, are you anchored fast?
Well, stay there till afternoon.

But it's all my way when I start to hike
For the arm with the lowest wires.
I chisel the pole where my climbers strike,
They are heavy, and sharp as a railroad spike,
And the gang shouts go it, good boy old Mike
As I cut and slash with my pliers.

When I strike a town I take a glance
At the office force, and then,
I get that same old song and dance,
There ain't no work, and there ain't no chance,
For a man without creases in his pants,
And a diamond under his chin.

I'm all too slow for the rapid pace
The hiker must go today.
When I get in line I'm face to face,
With sure defeat, but it's no disgrace,
For there's always a loser in every race,
And a debt that we all must pay.

C. T. COLLINS,
Local No. 428, Bakersfield, Calif.

LEAVE THEM OUTSIDE.

Don't bring them into the lodge room,
Anger and spite and pride;
Drop at the gate of the temple
The strife of the world outside.
Forget all your cares and trials,
Forget every selfish sorrow,
And remember the cause you met for,
And haste ye the glad tomorrow:

Drop at the gate of the temple
Envy and spite and gloom;
Don't bring personal quarrels
And discord into the room.
Forget the slights of a sister,
Forget the wrongs of a brother,
And remember the new commandment,
That ye love one another.

Bring your heart into the lodge room,
But leave **yourself outside**—
That is, your personal feelings,
Ambition, vanity, pride.
Center each thought and power
On the cause for which you assemble;
Fetter the demon Discord
And make ye the monster tremble.

Ay, to fetter and chain him,
And cast him under your feet,
That is the end we aim at,
The object for which we meet.
Then don't bring into the lodge room
Envy or strife or pride
Or aught that will mar our union,
But leave them all outside.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

THE WELCHER.

I ponder the reason, and lo, behold,
A passing screed for the children of
men,
Give ear, I pray you, and hearken well,
To the sermon that flows from my
pointed pen.

The foxey welcher that comes and goes,
The hold-up man on the right of way,
I'll skewer his soul with a blithsome joy,
And his four long bones I will strip
and flay.

He may be bent with the weight of years,
A whiskered huskie, or he may be
young,
But the story is old as the high round
hills,
That glibly drools from his drivelling
tongue.

I chucked my job with the P-D-Q.
And jumped a train with a bunch of
bo's,
They rushed us off, but I doubled back,
And dodged the shack with the broken
nose.

I decked the diner across the plain,
And rode the rods to the top of the hill,
I lost my tools where they kicked me
off,
It was a dirty spot for a dirty spill.

I worked six months for the B-U-M.
A bunch of dubs, the boss and the crew,
Then I done Salt Lake on a Mormon
line,
And fourteen months for the Soo Pac
Soo.

You see, I belong to number naught,
Which shows I'm right and the proper
kind,

Then he makes a flash with an outlaw
card,
Six months, maybe, or a year behind.

I want you to stand for a piece of coin,
I'm up against it, yes, good and hard,
I tell you there's times when it's cozy
and fine,
To snuggle 'long side of a union card.

I touched a hiker across the way,
He stuck 'cause my card was overdue,
When I settled down and made a touch,
The tight-skin kicked at coming
through.

I want a ticket to feed my face,
Likewise a place for a regular flop,
Where the colors are nailed above the
door,
I would starve to death in an open
shop.

He waxes wroth in labor's cause,
His frenzied oaths are fierce and fine,
He's the noblest Roman of them all—
A martyr'd soul on the firing line.

A con man of his class and kind,
He works his graft, then jumps the
town,
His debts are paid, his name reviled,
By the bunch he jollies and then
throws down.

He winds his slimy trail across
The world's fair face, where men must
pass.
The milestones o'er his wandering way,
Are the bubbling stines on the frosted
glass.

C. T. COLLINS.

Local 428, Bakersfield, Cal.

CONCENTRATE.

Concentrate attention upon a lifelong
plan.

Concentrate on the relations of your
work.

Concentrate on the work immediately
in hand.

Concentrate on making the most of
your time.

Concentrate upon being a good Amer-
ican citizen.

Concentrate your vital forces on work,
not dissipation.

Concentrate on the improvement of
your community.

Concentrate on the things possible to
your own powers.

Concentrate your trust and confidence
on worthy friends.

Concentrate your love on a good girl

to be your wife, if single, or on your
wife, if married.

Concentrate your brain power on some-
thing worth while.

Concentrate your reading on the mas-
tery of an important subject.

Concentrate on the good forces around
you, rather than upon the evil.

Concentrate upon the achievement of
character and unshakable will.

Concentrate sufficient attention upon
health to get strong and keep strong.

Concentrate thought on spiritual mat-
ters until you have an abiding conviction
of the everlasting spiritual realities.

Concentrate upon the value of a good
name and unstained character to pass on
to those who are to come after you.—
Spare Moments.

LITERATURE ON THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The National Federation for People's Rule, Washington, D. C., writes:
EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

To those of your readers who wish to look into the history of the initiative and referendum we recommend the following:
HISTORY OF MACHINE RULE AND HOW THE SYSTEM IS BEING ABOLISHED. (64 large pages. Our campaign text-book of last year.) 5 cents.

DIRECT LEGISLATION, by Prof. Frank Parsons (173 pages, published in 1900. Excellent.) 25 cents.

THE REFERENDUM IN AMERICA, by E. P. Oberholtzer, Ph. D., published during 1900 by Charles Scribner's Sons.

GOVERNMENT IN SWITZERLAND, by J. M. Vincent, Ph. D., Associate Professor in Johns Hopkins University, published during 1900, by the Macmillan Company.

DIRECT LEGISLATION RECORD AND PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION REVIEW, 50 cts.

Each month **THE ARENA** publishes the news of the movement, also timely articles.

* * *

It is recommended by the National Federation for People's Rule that a local Initiative and Referendum League be formed.

* * *

TAFT ATTACKS INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Secretary's Brother Openly Objects to Majority Rule.

The initiative and referendum are openly fired upon by Secretary Taft's brother, the owner and editor of the Cincinnati Times-Star. He is president also of the Cincinnati gas monopoly. In a double-column editorial, in his paper, entitled "Mr. Bryan's Embarrassment," he says: "Would Mr. Bryan advocate the submission of a law passed by Congress to a vote of the people?"

This idea horrifies Mr. Taft. But it doesn't frighten the voters; and they should bear in mind that Editor Taft is a monopolist and is frightened at the prospect of losing his special privileges.

Mr. Taft further asks: "Would Mr. Bryan advocate that a small percentage of the people of the United States should have the power to originate Federal legislation and all the people have the right to vote upon it and be protected in that right?"

The objections to such a system which Mr. Taft publicly voices are as follows:

First. It would clothe the colored men with the power to originate and vote upon legislation.

What is the objection to this, Mr. Taft? Throughout the South constitutional amendments provide that voters shall possess an educational qualification, and within the limits thus prescribed the majority should rule, otherwise there is

machine rule. Southern statesmen assent to this view, as is evidenced by the large number of them who have publicly signified their adherence to majority rule; namely, four members of the National House from Virginia, five from Tennessee, two from Kentucky, four from Arkansas, three from Texas, one from Florida, two from South Carolina, three from North Carolina, making a total of twenty-four. In the words of Hon. R. N. Hackett, of North Carolina, elected in place of Representative Blackburn, who refused to pledge for the People's Rule: "I am unqualifiedly in favor of majority rule in this country, 'unawed by power and unbribed by gain,' by whatever honest fair means it can be obtained."

This data has been published by the National Federation for People's Rule.

Second. The other objection which Mr. Taft presents is that should national issues be determined by the will of the majority of the congressional districts it "would deprive the big States of the compensating influence which they possess in the House of Representatives and make it possible for twenty-three small states to outvote twenty-two large states with five to ten times greater population."

On the other hand Mr. Taft declares should national issues be determined by the will of the majority in a majority of the states it "would deprive the small states of the disproportionate power which they now enjoy in the Senate and the Electoral College and which is explicitly guaranteed to them by the constitution."

Mr. Taft's conclusion is, "Before Mr. Bryan goes very far with his new-fangled toy he will find himself embarrassed as badly as he was over the railway matter."

Mr. Taft is simply exposing his ignorance. The proposal in this country for a national system, and to which 110 members of the National House are pledged, is for a double majority; that is, a national measure voted upon shall not pass unless in a majority of the states and in a majority of the congressional districts it receives a majority of the votes cast for and against it. Switzerland uses this double majority in national affairs, and each measure that has received the approval of the voters in a majority of the districts has also been approved in a majority of the states.

This objection by Mr. Taft is quoted from the New York Tribune and we invite it to apologize for its ignorance. If it refuses the natural inference will be that it intentionally mislead its readers.

* * *

MAJORITY RULE.

In weighing the so-called arguments against the restoration of majority rule

that are being put forth throughout the country, bear in mind that wherever there is no special privilege in a bill the guardians of the public's welfare are willing that the people should vote on it; but wherever a special privilege is wrapped up and tucked away in a bill or other public measure these public guardians are wildly opposed to "government by a mob!"

Charles P. Taft, brother of the Secretary of War, is a millionaire president of the Cincinnati gas monopoly and is vehemently opposing the restoration of majority rule. His connection, however, with private monopoly is not shown in the biographical sketch in "Who's Who," written by Mr. Taft himself. Why is it that this is concealed?

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is another open antagonist. But every one knows that Mr. Lodge is one of the chief speakers in the Massachusetts Republican machine.

Only the ruling few or the uninformed are opposing the restoration of the people's rule.

* * *

"THE NEXT STEP."

The New York Independent says: "In our opinion the initiative and referendum is the most important 'next step' in the political reform in this country. Its advent ought to do wonders in breaking up corrupt political machines and preventing the passage of vicious legislation, and under it real leaders of the people will find it easy to arise on live issues."

* * *

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Definition and Brief Outline by George H. Shibley, President National Federation for People's Rule.

Thoughtful people are asking, What is the Initiative and Referendum?

It is a system whereby the voters can ballot direct on public questions. The result is majority rule in place of machine rule. It is the people's rule in place of the rule of the few.

The system is in two parts, the initiative and the referendum. The referendum is a means whereby the voters can ballot direct on acts of legislative bodies and constitutional conventions, the will of the majority deciding each issue. Thus

through the referendum the people possess a veto power. The referendum is then the people's veto.

There are two forms of the referendum—the compulsory and the optional. The acts of most of the constitutional conventions are referred to the people without the formality of a petition. This is the compulsory referendum. Where the act of a legislative body can be balloted upon by the voters if a petition for its submission is filed by a certain number of petitioners, usually five or ten per cent, the system is the optional referendum. It is the optional referendum that is being established throughout the country.

The initiative is a system whereby ten or fifteen per cent of the voters can propose measures and the questions are submitted to a direct ballot of all the voters, the will of the majority becoming the law of the land. It is direct legislation.

These direct-vote systems—the initiative and the referendum—are used in combination with representative government. The referendum is the people's veto, as has been pointed out, and the initiative is the voters' power of direct legislation. Through this mechanism the voters are the ruling power. The representatives are their agents. Without a final power in the voters the few in office are rulers. It is machine rule.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN ACTION.

The mere existence of the people's veto power (the optional referendum) is effective except for close questions. In Oregon where this optional system has existed for five years the voters have balloted on but one act of the legislature, which they approved. In South Dakota where the initiative and referendum have existed for nine years not one act of the legislature has been balloted upon.

The initiative, though, is actually operated, but its mere existence has considerable effect. In South Dakota four years ago the party in office refused to enact a direct nominations system and a bill for it was initiated by the people. The legislature, however, refused to submit it to the voters, but in the next state convention of the party in office the autocrats were ousted and the men who were put in their places have enacted the desired legislation.

LABORS ADVANCE.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Throughout the country, numbers of men are engaged in trade movements to increase wages, to reduce the hours of labor, to obtain improved working conditions. With these movements has come a general howl from the worst elements of the plutocratic press. These gentry cannot understand the "reasonableness"

of the workers' demands nor the necessity of strikes which are sometimes inaugurated to achieve them.

Of course no one who has given the subject of strikes and lockouts any considerable attention can stoutly advocate recourse to them. But we ask any fair-minded man to point out definitely what

the working people are to do situated as they are.

On every hand prices of commodities have risen; the commonest necessities of life have become enormously enhanced. What are the workers to do under such circumstances to meet these new conditions? Shall they await the philanthropic impulse of their employers to voluntarily increase wages and grant improved conditions? Has experience shown the wisdom of Mr. Baer's (of coal strike fame) erstwhile claim that the employers are God's trustees of the world's goods and that under their charitable stewardship the workers must, with sublime faith, place their interests and welfare?

Indeed, here and there may be found an employer generously and considerately inclined who will grant not only fair wages but also other reasonable labor conditions. But taken as a concrete proposition, nothing has been brought to Labor upon a silver platter. All the toilers have achieved in material improvement has been compelled by sheer power of organization, of intelligence, of grit; by their willingness to bear temporary burdens and make momentary sacrifices that better conditions of labor and of life shall be secured by themselves, for those dependent upon them, for those who may come after them.

Having participated in strikes as well as having observed them in all their phases, we repeat that no one can be a sturdy advocate of a recourse to them. But when the American standard of life and with it manhood, character, and independence is threatened, and no relief can be obtained by any other course than a strike, pray what would our wiseacres of the antagonistic press advise the working people to do? *An increase in the cost of living without an increase in wages is equal to a reduction in wages.* Shall we wait and wait and wait until employers shall voluntarily concede increased wages? To follow that course the workers might as well believe in the notions preached to them of old, to be content with their lot here on earth and hope for the good things in the great beyond. This sacrilegious view is now no longer seriously presented to the workers, for all realize that in the material affairs of this mundane sphere mankind has its destinies in its own keeping; that if the workers would partake of the fruits of their toils, the benefits of our civilization, they must achieve them by their own efforts.

"Those who would be free, themselves must strike the blow," is as true now as ever in the history of man, and eternal vigilance is as much the price of material advancement now as it is, or ever was, the price of liberty. Out of all the hostile abuse of labor in its efforts to protect its rights and interests, there is not a sug-

gestion as to any other manner of safeguarding them.

When employers refuse to meet representatives of employes, or when they haughtily and summarily refuse workmen's requests for improved conditions, what recourse but the strike is there open to the men? Much as we deplore and seek to avoid strikes, when such an alternative is presented we have no hesitancy in declaring that the workers would be less than men did they not strike and strike persistently to win.

Wealth is produced in such prodigious proportions in our time as would daze the most Utopian dreamer of a while ago. The genius of today and of all bygone ages lays its gifts at the feet of man. The wheels of industry turn with a rapidity unparalleled in human history. Labor, the most important element in all human industrial effort, demands from modern society a fuller and constantly increasing share in the product of this genius and industry. It will press this demand with increasing persistency and intelligence today, tomorrow, and tomorrow's tomorrow.

In passing it may not be amiss to say that the very essence of the prosperity of which we hear so much nowadays is due to the larger use and consumption of things produced. This is possible through the higher wages of today over those of the past. It is only through higher wages and a shorter workday (time and leisure) that the prosperity, so necessary to our progress and civilization, may be maintained or increased.

In the course of the struggle for better conditions, some inconveniences are experienced by those uninterested. This fact all deplore, but it is also true that these very inconveniences in fact or in prospect are often the means by which concessions to the rightful demands of labor are obtained. It must also be borne in mind that no great movement for the material advancement of the masses of the people has ever been secured without causing some temporary inconvenience to others. It is in the order of things, it can not be otherwise. To take the situation as philosophically as possible is the wisest, sanest, and safest course to pursue.

Labor has little. It belongs to the class of "Havenots." It has, therefore, little to concede. The workers, the wealth producers, have hearts and minds. They have not only themselves, but also wives and children whom they love and for whom they must provide. They hope to rear families of men and women who will take their stand in life as sovereign Americans with all that the term implies. The means to the achievement of any or all these desirable results is through the wages they receive and conditions they secure as a reward for their labor. These things Labor demands; and

will be satisfied with nothing less. If employers will generally concede them as fast as possible without the necessity of a resort to the strike so much the better for all concerned. If stubborn and unnecessary refusal is received, then there is no other course for the workers than to withhold their labor from the employers (strike) until necessity, the popular demand, and a higher public opinion compels a change of heart and judgment which will cause the adjustment of controversies upon fair terms and thus terminate strife and establish industrial peace.

We have always advocated and still

firmly believe in the policy of conciliation and, wherever necessary, voluntary arbitration of labor disputes. But when these are not obtainable, when employers assume an autocratic position and refuse to yield anything to the reasonable and just demands of labor, we claim that the workers should avail themselves of their great economic power—the strike. In discussing the matters dealt with here, we indulge ourselves in no fanciful or speculative theory, we content ourselves in the presentation of simple facts which it would be well if critics and opponents would heed.

MISUSE OF THE INJUNCTION.

TALKS BY T. CARL SPELLING AND

MITCHELL, AT CIVIC FEDERATION MEETING.

GENERAL Attorney for the American Federation of Labor T. Carl Spelling was the first speaker on the question of "Government by Injunction." Mr. Spelling stated that what is meant by "Government by Injunction" is "that power which has been superadded by the courts of the country to their constitutional power, by which they rule, or are said to rule, despotically upon certain occasions in the matters brought before them in litigation; that is, they rule in excess of their jurisdiction."

"If there be such a thing in this country," he said, "as 'Government by Injunction,' as we believe there is, then it is a most despotic government; that is, it is a government without limitation, without check or restraint, and government exercised by one man without responsibility or liability to account to any other man or to any other power on earth. In our form of government there is no way to reach a judge for his misdeeds except by impeachment, and that has long ago been demonstrated to be a worthless remedy against judicial usurpation."

Mr. Spelling reviewed briefly the judicial history of the country as affecting the subject under discussion, claiming in substance that the effect of "Government by Injunction" was special legislation by an authority other than the properly constituted law-making body. He claimed that the fundamental limitation imposed by the long course of judicial history and procedure was that an injunction shall never be granted except to protect property rights. He believed this to be the keynote of the whole issue under discussion. He said that authorities do not distinguish between property, that is, visible and tangible property, and property rights, as regards its bearing on this question. He claimed that the representatives of labor have never insisted that in the case of a trade dispute, if men should undertake to inflict any injury to any property or property rights, for instance,

such as trespassing on land, attempting to set fire to buildings or wrecking machinery, anything to which any kind of violence could be offered,—he claimed that they never have insisted that in any such case a writ of injunction to prevent it would not be available. Labor unions, he said, were not trying to abolish the remedy by injunction. "It is not correct to say that never can an injunction issue against strikers or against the working man or in a conflict between capital and labor, because an injunction is always available, and always ought to be used, when anybody, whether workmen or unionists, or men who do not belong to that class, attempt to inflict any kind of irreparable injury upon property or property rights. We are absolutely safe in assuming and adhering to that position."

Referring to an injunction in trade disputes, Mr. Spelling said: "No court in Christendom has any jurisdiction to restrain me or anybody else from advising any man not to work, not to keep a contract, not to obey the law; you cannot enjoin me in any court from going out and advising men to commit even arson, or murder, or anything else. Now, that sounds harsh, and that is where a great deal of our difficulty has arisen. When anybody proposes to check the usurpation and abuse the excesses of the courts, they say: 'You are advocating violence; you are in favor of disorder.' Now, I admit that it is deplorable that men can be advised to commit crime, to injure people, and to stir up trouble, and put the public to a great amount of inconvenience; but, I tell you, it is more deplorable, it is a thing that will lead to the most disastrous results, if irresponsible men on the bench for life are to be allowed to use their authority above the law and above all the departments of government, to become unrestrained despots, take one side in every trade dispute, become guardians of peace and order and morality in the community, decide ex-parte upon a one-sided showing, that hundreds and

and thousands of men are about to violate the law, and send forth the special decrees—these enactments of special legislation—for that is what they are—to paralyze and destroy the rights of all these men; I say that is the most dangerous tendency in our government. I do not except the tendency toward monopolization and combination, the suppression of trade; I think that can be remedied. I think that will work itself out; but, I tell you, if these vicious and far-reaching precedents are to be recognized as the law of the land, and the judges are to be encouraged or permitted to go on building more on top of these, that they will soon constitute and erect outside the regular organizations and branches of government a power as despotic as that which destroyed Rome, as that which was exercised in the days of Caligula, as that which was exercised by the notorious and infamous Star Chamber. The liberties of the people of this country are more endangered by that tendency and by that practice than by any other.

Referring to some of the injunctions issued by the courts, Mr. Spelling stated that "they have enjoined men from preventing, by persuasion, or by any means whatever, men from entering the employ of the complainant, that is, the party who went by his attorney before the judge and got out the writ of injunction. They have enjoined men from marching on the public highway; they have enjoined them from meeting in places far from the premises of the employer against whom they struck and from having music and making speeches and presenting their cause to the public. They have done what I call most unwarranted and outrageous things. These things have been done by the courts, exercising all the powers and functions of government on one side in a trade dispute. And you don't hear of any strikers going to a court to get an injunction, it is always the other side. Now, the court in such a case palpably and flagrantly takes the side of one party in a litigation, and the stronger party at that, despite the greater numbers of the other side. So long as this power is recognized as belonging to those judges, they will, on a pretense, on a claim and allegation that men are about to resort to violence, prevent them from doing innocent and legal things, and taking the proper steps for the preservation of their constitutional rights. We simply want these usurpations lopped off. If we had the law before these usurpations began—before a system of precedents was built up in contravention of the ancient and just rule upon this subject—we would not demand any legislation. It is not to change the law; all we want is the recognition of our rights as they stood before these usurpations."

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was the closing speaker on the subject of "Govern-

ment by Injunction." Among other things he said:

"Do you know that in labor disputes, when the proposition to arbitrate is made, very often—indeed almost generally—the workingmen will make the reservation that the question to be arbitrated shall not be submitted to a Federal judge? I do not share fully in these apprehensions, but the fact that workingmen do express a fear of the impartiality of the Federal judiciary is in itself a matter of grave concern, not alone to those who have suffered from the injunction but to the entire people of this country. Men do not lose confidence without cause or at least without the belief that they have cause. So many injunctions have been issued, so many laboring men have been incarcerated because of the violation or alleged violation of these injunctions—not because of the commission of crime, not because they have violated any law of the land, but because they have insisted upon doing those things which they have a legal and a constitutional right to do.

"I wish to say for myself—and I yield to no man living in loyalty to this country—that if a judge were to enjoin me from doing something that I had a legal, a constitutional, and a moral right to do, I should violate the injunction. I shall, as one American, preserve my liberty and the liberties of the people even against the usurpation of the Federal judiciary, and in doing this I shall feel that I am best serving the interests of my country.

"It is indeed unfortunate that within recent years the courts have gone so far in the exercise of their equity power. It is presumed that injunctions shall be issued only in cases where there is no adequate remedy at law. It is presumed that they are issued in cases where there is danger of the infliction of irreparable injury. In a coal strike in West Virginia, for instance, an injunction is issued; this injunction restrains the men from the commission of crimes and also from the performance of acts which are entirely legal within themselves. The men proceed under the direction of their attorneys to do only those things which they have a legal right to do; and they are called into court—they are charged with no crime, they are simply asked, have they violated that injunction? They are permitted to make no defense. They, as truthful men, plead that they have violated the injunction, that they have walked upon the highway, that they have spoken to the men who wanted to work; the consequence is that they are sentenced to prison, not for violating the law, not for the commission of any illegal act, but because they have done those things which they had a legal right to do; and they are sent to prison without a trial by a jury of their peers. It is to this phase of the injunction that we take exception."

CORRESPONDENCE

Local Union No. 14.



Our late deceased brother, C. D. Weaver,
of Local No. 14.

Local Union No. 15.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Owing to the absence of Bro. Sorenson, your uncle Dud has been appointed to fill the gap as Press Secretary.

About all I have in mind at the present moment brothers, is that matter of a defense fund, the need of which is brought so forcibly to our minds time and again when we see labor unions lose their battles for the simple reason that their ammunition consists of hot air with an empty stomach on the side.

If we are to win our fights we must keep the men on the ground who are familiar with the situation instead of allowing them to leave the scene of the trouble to go to work elsewhere, thereby leaving the path open for all the rats and snakes to crawl in unmolested.

Let us put ourselves in a position to pay these brothers to stay on the ground and protect our interests. And another thing to think about is that when the heads of a corporation find they have a

strike on their hands the first thing they do is to find out the financial condition of the striking organization. With this knowledge they can come pretty near telling how long it will last and whether it will pay them to hold out.

How many of us are there that howl when a ten or fifteen cent raise in the dues is mentioned and after the meeting is over discuss it further over a few high ones. We think nothing of the change we hand over the bar but when it comes to adding a fraction of it on the dues—Oh, my!

Think it over—argue over it and if it has any bad features thinking and arguing will bring them out.

How many prospective candidates are there that hesitate to join our organization for no other reason than that they fear a strike and they know we have nothing to fall back on in time of trouble. With such public spirited (?) men as the Citizens Alliance is composed of donating \$500,000 at one crack to fight organized labor it is high time labor donated a few pennies to protect itself.

I trust we will all live to see the day when we will have an old age pension in our organization. It is money well invested.

Any step in this direction will result in an increased membership because it is an inducement for men to join our body. Let us get down to business, brothers.

If the Editor will allow me a little more space I would like to state for the benefit of some of the brothers that send their dues by mail or rush in during the meeting and get their stamps and "skidoo" that we have some pretty interesting meetings occasionally and perhaps it would pay them to grace the hall with their presence once in a while.

When it comes to "Discussion of Practical Electrical Subjects," we have some of the Technical Schools backed off the boards. If you have a "sticker" that you can't get through your nut just unburden your mind and there is always some one to explain it. If there isn't it will give all hands something to think over and that is what we want.

Let us educate each other. There is nothing lost, but a lot to gain by it.

J. H. B.

Jersey City, N. J.

Local Union No. 18.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local No. 18, formerly No. 133, are progressing for various reasons. It was deemed wise to change the number of our local, hence the change and we hope for a better record than befell No. 133.

Our local has a hustling business agent, Bro. Jack Busby, who has made good, in the past three months. For the benefit of any brothers who may wonder this way, Bro. Brisby has established an office at Prismatic Hall and it would be well to see him before you go to work as a result of his work we have over 80 new members and about 20 reinstatements, which speaks exceedingly well, for Detroit has been a hard proposition to handle owing to the fact that the other trades are poorly organized.

We moved into new quarters in Prismatic Hall, 140 First street, our meeting also was changed to Friday night.

Our one great trouble still remains members fail to attend meetings. There are a certain few you can depend on being present at very meeting out of a membership of nearly three hundred only about forty is the average attendance. We have tried several methods of getting members out to meetings without success.

Recently Ex-Bro. White, Superintendent of the Murphy Power Co., spoke before the union on the asselict generator and the manner he handled the subject showed he understood his subject and was up-to-date in the electric business; success to him.

Bro. Richardson is preparing a team to enliven our initiation and candidates can expect things to happen to them before long.

Bro. Busby and myself were at the capitol looking after the master electricians bill which was introduced in the house of representatives and I want to say to all locals, look out for all such bills, as there are several interpretations of them and from my observations of labor legislation the union man generally gets the small end of the proposition in capitol letters.

As such bills as would benefit us are invariably termed class legislation and we do not have the labor representation at our legislature sufficient to pass them. So that in my estimation we should organize to a unit our craft and leave legislation alone.

Bro. Reed called on us at our last meeting and gave us a lot of good advice which hit a needed flock.

The local elected me to fill out the unexpired term of Bro. Lakin (resigned) so I expect my literary efforts to the WORKER will cease.

Fraternally yours,

EDD PARMENTER.

P. S. and R. S. Local No. 18.

Local Union No. 27.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

While nature has spread her veil of darkness over old mother earth and the noble electrical workman no doubt is lying upon his cozy couch ready to be wrapped in the arms of morpheus and pass in to dreamland, I will endeavor to try and do my duty as Press Secretary by letting the brothers know as to conditions in and around Greater Baltimore.

Well, as we are on the brink of spring-tide and our beautiful summer is not distant, we were under the impression that there would be plenty of work here, but as it is, the brothers all seem to be disappointed as none of the Companies are doing any work at present.

Where the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company carried three hundred and fifty men in the construction department, today they only have fifty on the force, but I will say that the firm that got the contract for building the trolley line between Baltimore and Washington commenced to set poles so it will be only the matter of a short time until they start the wire end of it. This has been a very unfortunate month to some of the brothers of Local 27. Bro. Mart Dody happened to be one of the victims to meet with an accident by coming in contact with 2700 volts and almost having his jugular vein burnt through and on the 21st of May, Bro. J. Chambers was the next to meet with a mishap by a cross arm breaking with him causing him to fall 35 feet and fracturing his leg and jaw and four ribs. At the present time both brothers are getting along as nicely as can be expected.

Our First G. V. P., James J. Reed paid us a visit during the month and attended the meeting and spoke on the question of District Council, but brothers, I am sorry to say I was not at the meeting and will state that I was at home at the time nursing a sprained ankle so what our worthy G. V. P. had to say in regards to the question of District Council, I cannot relate as I am sorry to say I was not there, but I will say that Bro. Reed won his point as Local No. 27 has consented to be represented at the next convention of District Council.

Brothers I would like to impress upon your minds that the attendance to meetings is commencing to get smaller. Now don't let that stay away feeling take hold of you. Brace up and forget about her or the other place you were going and on every meeting night go to your meeting and help the other brothers fight for the cause which you think is right. I would like to bring it to the brother's memories that there is to be some kind of a social outing in the near future, so try and get to the meetings and let them know you are there for a cause which you think is right.

Well, brothers, I am about to close, but before doing so I will say success to Philadelphia and Camden in their struggle against the D. & A., and many happy wishes to our members and success to the brotherhood and trusting the editor will find space in the WORKER for this letter.

Fraternally yours,

WM. H. GREEN,
Press Secretary.

Baltimore, Md.

Local Union No. 38.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As our press secretary is out of town and the brothers have not heard from No. 389 very lately I will write a few lines so they will know that she is still on the roll.

Well brothers, the work is very slack in this vicinity this spring, so do not come this way thinking there is lots of work for there is not. The Bell Company are not going to do any work this summer and the other companies are not doing very much and it looks as if the Bell Company are trying to get rid of all their card men, they are dropping them off one at a time until they have not got only tow or three left in Glens Falls. They seem to have an excuse for letting them go but they are very poor excuses, nevertheless, they go just the same. They have let all their foremen go now that carry a card and put those things that never had a card in their places. But there will come a time some day when we can talk Unionism and that will be when the Bell Company will come and see us and that will have to come, sooner or later and I think it would come a great deal sooner if more of the brothers would come up in the meeting rooms to do their talking and do less on the streets.

Brother, come to the meetings and keep your dues paid and you will be better satisfied the way things are running.

Well, I guess I have taken up space enough in the WORKER for this time, so will ring off, hoping to hear from other Locals. I remain,

Faithfully yours,
H. O. WHITE.

Local Union No. 34.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

On May 22d, a lineman came to this city, carrying a card from No. 109, of Rock Island, Ill., bearing the name of J. C. Stedman. On the strength of this card he borrowed from two of our members a set of spurs, a belt and a pair of correctors. Since then we have seen nothing of him. He was seen on one of

the Light Company's poles after night by an officer but claimed to be working for the Light Company, which he was not. In this way he avoided arrest. He is evidently a thief and no good. Kindly warn members against him through the WORKER. He is probably 5 feet 9 inches in height; weight about 150 pounds; light, curly hair. We would be pleased for information concerning him.

Fraternally yours,
C. MACKNIGHT,
Recording Secretary,
Route No. 36.

Peoria, Ill.

Local Union No. 89.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Please give me just a little space in your valuable columns for a few words from old 89. I believe everything is moving along smoothly. Received one new application last meeting night; committee was appointed and hope to make a favorable report.

It is beginning to feel like the good old summer time again. The boys will begin to feel like taking a dip in the good old surf once more. I believe next meeting night will be the election of officers. Just watch old 89 from now on. Think most of the boys are going to the exposition a little later on; all are expecting a grand time.

Well, am short of news this time. Trust this won't reach the waste basket. With best wishes to all of the Locals, I remain,

Yours,
J. M. TURNER,
Press Secretary.
Georgetown, S. C.

Local Union No. 109.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

This is the day we honor the dead. I will not only honor the dead, but the living by dropping a line to the brothers through the WORKER. Times are pretty good here considering the slack work all over the country at our trade. The J. G. White Co. are the only ones doing any construction here. We have 15 or 20 out of town brothers working with us. The good, honest floating brother who comes in looking for honest work is welcome at any time, but we have been pestered by a few of good for nothing tramp kind lately, who, because every brother they meet working don't slip half dollars in his hand, they curse and damn all homeguards and tell you they made the brotherhood, that only for the floaters we would be working for \$2.00 for 10 hours yet then they eat all they can and sleep

on both our meal tickets on each side of the river and go on to the next town to do the same, taking out \$10.00 out of the brotherhood to where they put one in. That stripe of a brother if he does stop to work a few days the home guards must hustle around and find some brother who can loan him some tools to work with. He, the tramp, never has any. Then when meeting night comes he is there. He has managed in some way to get a good load of "peaches" and he is there to tell the Local just how their business ought to be run and the president will either have to throw him out or let the business drag on till 10 o'clock when it could all have been done in an hour easy and all members went home feeling as though they had accomplished something, but the worst of all, when this tramp gets a pay day he spends his few dimes in the saloon, beats some poor boarding house widow woman out of his bill and carries the tools some good brother has loaned out of town with him. Is it any wonder the so-called home guards gets tired helping the traveling brothers and one more, I don't think it good taste for a brother who has been around some and ought to have better sense. Just because he has been promoted to strawboss to tap a brother floater on the shoulder and say to him on the quiet that he is going to put some or all of these old home guards on the bum before he gets through, and they try to make them climb sides of buildings and church steeples and smoke stacks to accomplish this threat.

I'll tell you brothers, I believe in a fair days work for a fair days pay, but when the foreman works the men right on the poles till the whistle blows noon and night and sometimes longer the men lose interest in their work. I speak for myself. I will do more work, take an interest in what I am doing, think more of the foreman, be happier and accomplish more for the Company if the foreman would give the men 15 minutes at noon and night to take their tools off and so forth. Its the foremen who is responsible for the conditions on any job, but the trouble, nine out of ten of the hay-bosses was the laziest man in the gang before he got promoted so he tries to make the bunch make up for what he beat the company out of before he got promoted. Then, he thinks he is making a mark for himself in the eyes of the Company. The first thing he knows he has lost the good will of all the men and even meets his own Waterloo and wonders how he done it. Well, I suppose you will think I am a crank for sure, so I'll close by saying if any one knowing the whereabouts of one Harry Dodge or James Knolan, better known as "Kid" Nolan, will please notify the secretary of Local 109, as they left here owing board bills and carried

away tools with them, the brothers were good enough to loan them.

With best wishes to all good, loyal brothers, I am,

Yours fraternally,

NEWTON TYRREL.

Davenport, Iowa.

Local Union No. 127.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I have recently been appointed "Press Secretary" and will endeavor to the best of my ability to prove a competent one. I wish to state that we are wide awake here and are rapidly increasing our membership. We gave a ball a short time since and realized a snug little sum. Through the efforts of some of our brothers we have made our comrades to realize that our union is just what we make it, and as time and tide wait for no man it beholds us to be up and doing applying our zealous efforts to the mark of our high calling "The brotherhood of our fellow craftsman."

There is nothing that will promote strength, confidence and integrity in our union like "harmony." Let us work together with a will, we are in the fray to win and win we must for right is on our side and we yet will float our banners to the breeze exclaiming "Excelsior."

Fraternally yours,

A. B. T. T.

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 130.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Although we have not been heard from in some time, nevertheless we are still here and "doing nicely, thank you."

Our organizer, Bro. Geo. Hulbert, has been with us for the past few weeks and we have held a series of open meetings which have brought in quite a number of new members as well as old members who deserted while under fire.

While a building boom is on in our city, we have enough men here to handle the situation with ease.

Our annual picnic will be given on the 28th inst. and from all indications a rousing good time is to be expected.

If Bro. John Nunez should see this, please communicate with his mother who is very anxious concerning his safety and whereabouts.

With best wishes for the I. B. E. W., I am,

Fraternally,

T. E. TODD,

Press Secretary.

New Orleans, La.

Local Union No. 155.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I can not give any news very exciting from here this time, but will try and report at roll call.

Local No. 155 is still in the business and are under the head of "Good of the Union" all the time and when anything comes up it is well taken care of.

I think all the boys are working, but the weather has been unfavorable most all spring for any one to get in straight time.

Now, brothers, here is something that has been brought to the attention of our Local Union, and if there is anything to it should be investigated.

A stranger came in here a short time ago and told us of an accident that befel a brother by the name of Mike McGlown in New Mexico, near Brlen, who was run over by a train and killed.

The party reporting says he (McGlown) was a Union man, but don't know what became of his card or his money, something like a hundred dollars, that he had in his pocket, and that he did not get a respectable, let alone any thing like a decent burial; that he was chucked into an old box of some kind and received what is known in that country as a secret burial, only five of six knowing anything of it.

L. Sharp a railroad contractor of Kansas City had charge of the work and the accident occurred at what was known as Railroad Camp No. 34.

Now we do not know either party, but through respect of the brother and his folks, we take interest enough in it to take this means of notifying the Brotherhood and Bro. Editor, if you so desire you can cut it off here and make special mention of it. Any one wanting further information can probably find out what they care to know by writing to Bro. John Kerus, 505 Central ave., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Now if any one knows the brother or the whereabouts of his people it would only be a brotherly act by investigating or notifying them.

Bro. C. G. Foster has been elected to fill the office or Recording Secretary and he is making good with the pen.

The attendance is not what it might be but is fair and last meeting was better than a few nights before and will probably keep on increasing.

Yours fraternally,

AL. WALLER,

Press Secretary.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Local Union No. 156.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Glad to report old 156 in good condition. The boys win out in a very short time with the Home Telephone and Light Companies for \$3.00 per day as a minimum scale, yet the companies did not put all the men back to work. Things are gradually getting better however and everybody seems determined to do his best. Bro. Lee Stephens, one of our old reliable members, and a man known throughout the electrical world, and especially in Texas during the past fifteen years as an almost faultless electrical engineer, as well as a citizen and Union man, was recently elected as one of the four commissioners for the Government of the city of Fort Worth.

Organized labor in Texas is proud of Bro. Stephens and personally I have known him for fifteen years and I'd trust him just like I would my mother.

Up here at Denton where I live things are quiet. The Southwestern has been rebuilding here but no "card men" on the job. The Street Railway Co. here in Denton are not doing any construction work at present, although they have their ties already here.

Bro. Pete Schwitzer is still hunting "trouble" for the People's Telephone Co. here in Denton. Pete has the reputation of being the light weight champion frog killer of north Texas.

Most all Union men in Texas are taking a deeper interest in the movement, and five years hence will see all working men in Texas within the ranks of organized labor.

With best wishes for all members, I am, as ever,

Sincerely and fraternally,

"OLD CRIP,"

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 212.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following Cincinnati contractors who do electrical work in all parts of the county, are on the "Unfair List" of Local Union No. 212.

A. S. Schulman; The Devere Electric Co.; The Cincinnati Electrical Construction Co.; The Beattie Electric Co.; Sanborn & Marsh, and W. G. Reuter.

The above named contractors have declared the "Open Shop" on May 1, 1906, and since then have been bringing "scabs" into our city from all over the country.

No union men will work for any of these contractors in Cincinnati, and we ask that all members of the Brotherhood

give them a wide berth in whatever city they may be doing work.

LOCAL UNION No. 212.
J. A. CULLEN, Business Agent.
Cincinnati, O., Jan. 31, 1907.

Local Union No. 213.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few words to advise all brothers to steer clear of this burg for a while as we are presenting wage schedules both for inside men and linemen and things do not look too rosy, so I will advise traveling brothers to leave this place off their menu card for a while and I will notify them through the WORKER when everything is squared up.

Our worthy vice president, C. A. Macdougall has left us and is in Butte Montana. Use him well for "Mac" is all right. Kid Meisner from Nebraska is still here with us. I think this is all I can say at present so I will ring off, hoping to write a better and longer letter next time. I remain,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. JENKINS,
Secretary.

321 Harris st., Vancouver, B. C.

Local Union No. 239.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We have moved into our new rooms at No. 12 E. Market Square, and had hoped that the new quarters would have the effect of bringing some of the dilatory brothers around to the meetings, but it doesn't seem to have done so, in fact we have had to call a special meeting for Sunday in order to get the rooms wired, and even then the only brothers appearing were the same old wheel horses that are always on deck. I think that any brother who could devise some means of getting a full attendance at meetings would surely deserve a pension. At present in this city, advertised throughout the country as the "Ideal city for home and business," the work in our line is slack, other trades are having trouble, among them being the moulders, carpenters and painters. The carpenters are striking for a nine hour day and closed shop, and have the building trade pretty well tied up. The moulders have several foundries closed. The plumbers are striking for 8 hours and a raise in pay with good chances of winning. The electrical workers are not having any labor trouble on account of the generosity of the employers, they give us ten hours to do a days work in. We have to be satisfied with this on account of the I. B. E. W. being in the minority in this city.

Bro. Wm. Young of Troy, N. Y., was a visitor at our last meeting and gave the brothers some valuable advice, impressing on them the necessity of attending and taking an active part in the handling

of business. He is right in his statement that too many brothers take no interest in the affairs of the Union beyond carrying a card. I believe with him, that lively debate on all questions is the proper way to secure the best results, so brothers, get on your feet in the meetings and state your side of any question that comes up for discussion.

Hoping to see at least part of this in the June WORKER, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
T. B. LANG.

Williamsport, Pa.

Local Union No. 283.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few lines from Local No. 283, to inform all brothers that we are still going ahead with the good work, but I am sorry to relate that work in our trade is very dull at the present time. The Pacific Telephone (Bell) Company have laid off all men except just enough to keep their exchanges in operation and by so doing they have flooded the coast with idle men. Therefore, I would advise all brothers to keep away from this coast at the present time. I will be pleased to advise you when conditions improve. Local No. 6 is still out and there are no signs of a speedy settlement still we all expect No. 6 to win out. Owing to the car men's strike in San Francisco Local No. 151 has called out all of her members who were working for the United Railroads; by this action they are a great number of idle men in San Francisco. We expect to see the car men win out in a very short time as the car service in San Francisco is in a deplorable condition and Mr. Calhoun with all of his strike breakers can not accomplish very much with his cars. There are a very few riding on what cars are running so that the more cars they operate the more money they lose, so there are not enough passengers to pay the wages of the crews.

The Telephone Operators in San Francisco are still on strike against the Pacific Telephone Co., and I am pleased to state that the girls are standing firm and are just as determined to win today as they were the first day they went out.

Locals No. 6 and 151 played a benefit ball game for the Operators Union Sunday, May 26th, and I am more than proud to state that it was a grand success in every way. I have been informed that the game netted the Operators something over one thousand dollars. The game resulted in favor of No. 6. Score, 7 to 4.

Grand President McNulty was with us for a few days but owing to an engagement in the East, he was forced to leave here, but he has promised to return to us next month (June).

Now brothers, I wish to inform you that the Locals around this bay have a joint committee who are working on the constitution so you may look for something stirring in this line in the near future so we believe. We will be able to advocate for the general good of the I. B. E. W. We will endeavor to get these revisions out in time to be presented to the E. B. of the I. B. this coming September, then we hope the same will be submitted for referendum vote.

Now Mr. Editor, if you will publish this letter you will be conferring on me a great favor, and with best wishes to all members of the I. B. E. W., I remain,

Fraternally,

HUGH MURRIN,
Press Secretary.

Oakland, Calif.

Local Union No. 296.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Hello, everybody. How is the weather in your town? It is pretty cold around here. Well, brothers, things are not very brisk around here at present. The Light is doing some new work and they are about the only ones that are doing anything. The Telephone Co. is not doing anything this spring.

Well, brothers, Local 296 is getting along fine. All the boys are working, including our old friend Bill Connors, he is all to the good.

Brothers, I will close my letter, with best wishes to all brothers.

B. SMITH,
Press Secretary.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Local Union No. 299.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, as it is getting near the end of my term as press secretary, I will have to say a few words. In the first place, I want to inform all the boys that our old esteemed brother, P. Boylan has dropped out of the electric business. He has accepted a position as night watchman for a large firm in Camden. I don't know who they have watching Peter, for he certainly needs watching. We also have the honor of having one of our old standby brothers, John Macdugall, elected vice president of District Council No. 3. Keep it up John, old boy, you will get to Springfield if you keep on. Before he was elected vice president he came to the meetings in his stocking feet, but now a pickadilly collar and a silk hat is nothing for him. Here is another brother that has been taking his better half under his wing and flew from Bridgeport, Conn., to Columbia, South Carolina, and finally landed back where he started from, not much richer but a good bit wiser. This is Bro. C. Moran.

Well, brothers, the strike situation is about the same as when I last wrote, but the boys commence to think that a general strike is the only thing for the I. B. E. W. to consider. Now, Bro. Cook was not satisfied with the strike in Camden, he had to go to Frisco and get in it again. It shows he is game. I will conclude by wishing all brothers success, especially the brothers on strike.

Yours respectfully,

H. B. FRASER,

Press Secretary.

Camden, N. J.

Local Union No. 313.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, it is just twelve months since we entered into our struggle against the Philadelphia Bell and Delaware and Atlantic Company, and are still standing firm and hope the boys in the brotherhood will take notice that we are still out as it appears the Bell Company's are doing a lot of advertising throughout the country trying to get men to come here as during the past month several brothers floated in here from the West being sent here by the Bell officials as they claimed to take a foremanship. It appears that they are hard up for a practical man. It appears that they are trying to give us the double cross by hiring men in Kansas and Missouri and sending them east and do the same with us by sending them out there.

Now, brothers, there is no excuse for any brother trying to put up the bluff he did not know there was any trouble on because if he keeps his dues up and attends his Local meeting and reads the WORKER he can see and hear about the places where trouble is on.

It appears that the fraternal circuit of 313 has got grounded up against a form of high resistance in the shape of the pretty girls and summer park openings, and brothers, as we don't meet on what is commonly known as ladies night, do not make an engagement on Thursday night but come up as they are still of the faithful few that attend the meetings and do business so you can stand on the corner and knock about.

Well, Brother Editor, as this is quite a long one will pull the plug and close, with best wishes to the Brotherhood.

CHAS. WOODSIDE,

Press Secretary,

513 S. Harrison.

Wilmington, Del.

Local Union No. 367.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been some time since Local No. 367 has been heard from in your val-

uable journal, I will endeavor to let the outside world know that we are up and doing. There are five initiations at our next meeting, all the officers and members are doing their share to try and build up this grand order. If we could only install into the weak, limp, soft and stagnant minds of the boys here in one certain plant here, the beauty and necessity of going hand in hand and working in harmony with one another the conditions here would be more satisfactory. Trusting in the future we can take in some of the lost sheep. Brothers be a man, don't neglect your dues, if you can't come to meeting send it with some one. No Local can exist when only the officers are present. They can't do business without you.

Now boys, keep up to the mark and don't drop away behind and then try and find some petty grievance against the Local for a cause to drop out. If things don't suit get in and make them suit. It is all your own fault if you don't attend and see what is going on. Two years ago Local 367 captured the banner prize on Labor Day. There were about twenty Locals in line. The boys are out again for it again at the next demonstration. I will now close the circuit by wishing every one a prosperous season of work.

Fraternally,

U. H. WELLS,

Press Secretary.

Granite City, Ill.

Local Union No. 369.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been a long time since I have seen a piece in the WORKER from Local No. 369. I made a kick about it and because I made a kick they made me fill the office of Press Secretary.

Work here is not at all brisk, but most all the boys are working, the majority of them are working at the White City Park, your humble servant being one of the number. I would advise traveling brothers to cut Louisville on the map for the time being. We have put a business agent in the field and he is doing lots of good work, Bro. Kelly by name.

Our old financial secretary resigned and Bro. C. E. Sewell of No. 939 5th street, was elected in his place.

Well I guess I will throw the switch for this month. With kindest regards to all sister Locals.

C. L. SNEDAKER.

1209 W Market st., Louisville, Ky.

Local Union No. 435.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Hello, there! Here's No. 435 again, like Charley's Aunt, still running, although

not so fast as we could desire, work being very quiet with all the various Companies operating here this spring, which prevented our Local putting it up to them as we would like to have done. However, we can wait awhile, for myself I don't see that we can do much good in a struggle with a Company like the Bell, until we are thoroughly organized from coast to coast. I may say that we keep the goat busy initiating one or more candidates every meeting, and we are gradually getting all the non's in this town to our way of thinking. Our meetings are full of interest from start to finish as a number of our members are putting up some very interesting and instructive lectures on "Practical Electrical Subjects," which are greatly appreciated by all of us.

Sorry to note that we have lost one of our most useful members recently in the person of J. J. Walker, our late treasurer, he having quit the business. We all wish him the best possible success in his new venture. Bro. Sander has been elected to fill the treasurer's place, and I am sure he will give great satisfaction to the Local.

In closing I would like to say a word of good cheer to one J. Waugham, a member from No. 435, who was in Vancouver during the late strike, and, who, in spite of great inducements held out to him, did not scab the job. Good for you Jimmie; No. 435 is proud of you.

Yours fraternally,

A. MILES,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 501.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It is with deep meditation and sorrow that I write my report this month owing to the dreadful happenings which have occurred in this vicinity in the past month, for two young men who were working nearby here met with such a sudden death I cannot help but relate it. Both men in the prime of life have been burned to death by coming in contact with live wires on the overhead system that the Westinghouse Company are installing for the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Co. Millions are being spent for the improvement of local travel and for the accommodation of the community, shipper and general public and not one dollar to prevent such deplorable accidents. Are human lives worth anything? At the niggardly salary of \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, ambitious young men are working for these electrical companies to produce their wealth and "death" stands at their elbows smiling at the greediness of corporations. Cannot some law be passed that will protect our workmen from these mercantile murders, or is the science of electricity so little understood that a

man at a paltry salary, in order to support his wife and family has to take his life in his hands daily in order to make a living. Surely there must be some remedy for the legislature to work on. In the meantime why can not corporations pay the men who work at the dangerous calling a salary that will in a measure offset the awful risk they run?

Joseph Fay, 32 years old, employed as a lineman for the Westinghouse Company who are doing the work for the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. a former resident of LeRoy, N. Y. and for the past few months boarding at No. 206 Huguenot st., New Rochelle, was killed by a live wire on Sunday, May 12, at 3 p. m., at Port Chester. Fay, who was doing overtime climbed one of the structures and being a very tall man the brim of his hat struck a live wire and the current of 1100 volts passed through his body burning his head, face, chest, legs and feet and killing him instantly.

Mr. Fay was a member of the Eagles Aerie No. 732, New Rochelle and also a member of the I. B. E. W. Mr. H. McGonie, a prominent member of both organizations was notified and with several of Mr. Fay's friends of New Rochelle went to Port Chester to take charge of the remains. The family was notified. A handsome casket ornamented with the emblem of the "Eagles" was secured and on Monday evening, the body was sent to his home in LeRoy, N. Y.

Mr. Daniel McGivern was the other member killed. Both were I. B. E. W. members and also belonged to the Eagles and I regret to say both members were behind in their dues and not long enough in the Eagles to get the death benefit.

Mr. H. McGonie (hats off brothers, to him, for if ever there was a true man with such a kind heart and helping hand it is him owing to the grand work he did in both cases) and Mr. McGivern had no sooner separated after doing this work and signing the papers for Mr. Fay's removal. They went back to work in the different places. Mr. McGonie received the sad word that his friend Mr. McGivern had been instantly killed in Stampford. Not even did he have a chance to rest. Bro. McGonie when he got this word starts out again in that same untiring way and through the "Eagles" they make arrangements for the burial of their second brother who died inside of three days time. It was a grand piece of work this Aerie done in so important a case. Our own Local donated \$20 to this order and I think it would be well if all Locals, especially in this locality did the same to reimburse them in their hour of need.

We also have had two of our own brothers laid up in the Mt. Vernon Hos-

pital being badly burned. Both are recovering rapidly and I hope soon they will both be able to go to work again.

They have started to lay some of the men off at the Power House here and at present work isn't any too brisk. Some of the brothers taking almost anything before they will loaf. We had our first talk with the bosses here on May 18th and just as luck would have it they tried to get the earth with a fence around it, but we had the four pickets which was necessary to complete the fence and we wouldn't give up so they want us to demonstrate and then they will meet us which, I think, no doubt before long they will gladly do so. I think I will now close.

Yours fraternally,
F. F. CROWLEY,
Press Secretary.

Yonkers, N. Y.

Local Union No. 528.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well brothers, since you heard from us we have been granted an increase of 15 per cent, through the efforts of the union and I am sure if we had not all had the cards we would never have even got that. Considering that we have been organized only a short time, besides having a hard company to get an agreement with, C., M. & St. P. R. R., I think we did pretty well. We had some brothers who seemed a little dissatisfied, but when we explained matters to them it was all right. Now that we have shown the boys what we can do by all sticking to 528, I am sure they will do it. We would be glad to see any visiting brother who happens to be in Milwaukee at our meetings which are held at 318 State street the second and fourth Thursdays of the month.

Yours fraternally,
ELMER E. HISCOX.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Local Union No. 542.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The members of Local No. 542 have been after me to write you and put this little editorial in the WORKER.

Local No. 542 being a new local we are knocking at the editorial room for admission. We organized here Feb. 16, 1907, with membership of nine. Our order now numbers twenty-eight with applications coming in daily. Since the Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. has laid off so many construction men a number of them have drifted through here and notice in most of their lapels a button of the I. B. E. W. which

shows how strong unionism is becoming.

I also wish to say Chici is one of the strongest union towns of Northern California. With best wishes for the brothers of the I. B. E. W., I am

Fraternally yours,
FRANK F. KIRKPATRICK,
Rec. Sec.

Local Union No. 553.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Well, Brothers, No. 553, Cable Splicers and Testers, had a good meeting Friday and took in two new splicers, P. H. Saunders and C. F. Watteman, from New York City. A smoker, which was attended by 150 of our members, was held after the meeting. Our President, Fred Hall, acted as announcer. Nick Collins, lightweight champion wrestler, and Del Brown, of Detroit, boxed three rounds. Then our fighting Sandow Snyder and Bob McDonnell, boxed three rounds, and Sandow and J. C. Brunnersberger went three rounds, which was "everything but murder." This bout was between the Home Telephone and Bell Telephone representatives, and President Hall declared it a draw, the decision being satisfactory to the "noble bunch." We also had Bro. J. J. Reid with us, and everybody was pleased to see our "sailor boy." Bro. Dooley, of 17, was also a visitor. Bro. Ryan gave us some of his "Sal Adams" and it was 2 a. m. when the gathering dispersed. Thanks are tendered to the committee for the entertainment furnished, all the talent having donated their services to insure success of the smoker. Work is not brisk here, and we have had quite a few drift in whom we were unable to take care of. The Home is not putting on any men and the Bell

will not get cable for a month. There are a number of men traveling without their card, and, while they may be all right, this local will not recognize any one who comes here without a card. Bro. McHanney, of Philadelphia, was here, but has landed the tunnel job in Port Huron. Bro. O. Strand from St. Paul also went to Port Huron. Bro. Manning, from Syracuse, paid us a visit while on his way to Chicago. Hello, Brothers Bretske, Naas, Ferrey and Lavelle. We meet every Friday night at 140 First street, Prismatic hall. No more; the paraffine is hot! Yours truly,

LITTLE JAKE.

Detroit, Mich., May 13, 1907.

Local Union No. 553.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

List of Officers of Cable Splicers and Tester Local:

Fred Hall, President, 807 14th street; Joe Hummeick, Vice-President, Bell Tel. Co.; J. C. Prommesheyer, Recording Secretary, 203 3d street; D. Fournier, Financial Secretary, 43 Park ave.; W. L. Snyder, Inspector, 232 Potter street; C. Hartag, Foreman, Home Tel. Co.; L. Foster, 2d Inspector; Trustees, Joe Hummeick, 18 months, L. Foster, 12 months, F. McGurty, 6 months.

Meet every Friday at 140 First street.

All cable splicers should write us before coming here as there is no work, the new Co. is not putting any men on and conditions are bad.

Yours fraternally,

J. C. PROMMESHEYER.
Rec. Sec.

SENATORIAL CONSEQUENCES.

(A Transportation from Gilbert.)

Senator Hush was as good as gold;
He always did as the railroad told.
He never asked if a thing was just
Or gave offense to the Sugar Trust;
He never sniffed at the tainted dough
Which lobbyists dropped in his hand of snow.
He never squealed when the gang kept still
Or stood in the way of a land-grab bill;

And the consequence was he advanced in station
And died at the head of a corporation.

Senator Growl was a naughty boy;
To start reforms was his chiefest joy.
He wouldn't vote as his Boss decreed;
He wouldn't pander to private greed;
He said rude things to the Wall Street man

When he came around with the white-wash can;
And he often wrote, with a fiendish gall,
"Thou shalt not steal" on the Senate wall:

And the consequence was when his term was over.

He faded back to the tall, tall clover.

—Wallace Irwin, in Life.

Directory of Local Unions.

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes. Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs: (a) Mixed. (b) Linemen. (c) Inside Men. (d) Trimmers. (e) Cranemen. (f) Cable Splicers. (g) Switch-board Men. (h) Shopmen. (i) Fixture Hangers.

No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Place.	Date of Meeting.
1	St. Louis, Mo. (c)	H. J. Morrison	1447 Hodimont av.	C. Hoefel	17th & Washin'tn st.	Tuesdays
2	St. Louis, Mo. (b)	Harry Myers	928 N. 17th st.	John Westfall	928 N. 17th st.	Fridays
4	New Orleans, La. (b)	John H. McLin	2311 Ereret st.	J. Siebert	110 Exchange st.	1st and 3d Tuesday
5	Pittsburg, Pa. (C)	H. McDougall	416 Wood st.	R. A. Logan	416 Wood st.	Thursdays
6	San Francisco, Calif. (c)	A. Kempston	2307 Fillmore st.	Geo. E. Russel	877 McAllister st.	Wednesdays
7	Springfield, Mass. (a)	Geo. D. Beecher	81 Tyler st.	W. F. Kavanaugh	F. & W. bl., Main st.	Tuesdays
8	Toledo, O. (c)	Paul Schmidt	545 Eastern av.	V. Haugan	410 Monroe st.	Mondays
9	Chicago, Ill. (a)	F. P. Cohrs	5625 Dearborn st.	W. L. Barrett	155 E. Randolph st.	Saturdays
10	Indianapolis, Ind. (a)	C. R. Thompson	Box 322	A. Grant	263 1/2 E. Washington	Fridays
11	Akron, O. (a)	F. F. Loomis	89 Viaduct st.	R. J. Moore	23 S. Broadway st.	2d & 4th Wedn'd'y
12	Pueblo, Colo. (a)	Wm. H. Hart	Box 70	Harry Kluppell	416 W. Main st.	Fridays
14	Pittsburg, Pa. (b)	J. A. Groves	416 Wood st.	F. S. Houston	331 Palisade ave.	Wednesdays
15	Jersey City, N. J. (a)	A. H. Wilson	1218 P'k av. Hob'kn	F. A. Sinks	705 N. Wood st.	Wednesdays
16	Evansville, Ind. (a)	Roy Hoskinson	1124 E. Deleware st.	J. Ferd Conway	315 1/2 4th st.	Wednesdays
17	Detroit, Mich. (a)	F. Campbell	734 Monroe ave.	Chas. E. Lakin	140 1st st.	Mondays
18	Detroit, Mich. (c)	J. H. Busby	140 1st st.	Ed D. Wentworth	Prismatic Hall	Fridays
19	Atchison, Kas. (a)	W. H. Coleman	1029 Laramie st.	D. A. Chisholm	7th & Commercial st.	2d & 4th Friday
20	G'tr. New York, N.Y. (b)	W. A. Sutherland	121 Wil'by st. B'lyn	M. J. Moran	193 Bowery	Tuesdays
21	Philadelphia, Pa. (b)	Wm. T. McKinney	2141 S. Hicks st.	L. J. Carver	9th and Filbert st.	Fridays
22	Omaha, Neb. (c)	A. W. Grayson	1431 S. 15th st.	Wm. E. Cronquist	Labor Temple	Wednesdays
23	St. Paul, Minn. (a)	C. F. Rheinhardt	980 Conway st.	E. H. Venoble	309 Wabasha st.	1st & 3d Monday
24	Minneapolis, Minn. (b)	Frank Flannagan	407 Century bldg.	W. H. Brown	5 S. 4th st.	Fridays
25	Terre Haute, Ind. (a)	Guy Sweinhart	300 N. 4th st.	Geo. Spillman	6th and Ohio st.	Thursdays
26	Washington, D. C. (c)	T. E. Bessman	Riverdale, Md.	I. C. Franz	6th and G sts., N.W.	Thursdays
27	Baltimore, Md. (b)	J. A. Connelly	1728 N. Bond st.	J. P. Kelly	Park av. and Fayette	Mondays
28	Baltimore, Md. (c)	Chas. Patterson	1166 Cleveland st.	Wm. F. Kelly	343 W. Calvert st.	Thursdays
29	Trenton, N. J. (a)	P. S. Fleisher	23 Southard st.	E. L. Lame	Broad and Front sts	Tuesdays
30	Boston, Mass. (g)	H. E. Harvay	23 Kersarge av.	J. P. Scott	Arche Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
31	Duluth, Minn. (a)	H. J. Gibbs	215 W. 5th st.	Wm. Chartres	Labor World Hall	Thursday, 1st, 3d 5
32	Lima, O. (a)	F. Whitmer	414 S. Metcalf st.	W. A. Hicks	Union Labor Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
34	Peoria, Ill. (b)	R. L. Baker	Lock Box 849	Fred Ackman	123 S. Adams st.	2d & 4th Thurs'd'y
36	Sacramento, Cal. (a)	J. Noonan	1120 20th st.	P. H. Brennan	9th and 1 sts.	Thursdays
37	Hartford, Conn. (a)	D. M. Murphy	45 Chestnut st.	R. W. Lester	235 Asylum st.	Fridays
38	Cleveland, O. (c)	B. Howarth	1863 W. 45th st.	C. W. Samuelson	717 Superior av.	Tuesdays
39	Cleveland, O. (b)	J. Campbell	717 Superior ave.	J. J. McNamara	Anch Hall, Ont. st.	Thursdays
40	St. Joseph, Mo. (a)	Chas. B. Ellis	1202 N. 3d st.	Sam. MacWatters	5 Felix st.	Thursdays
41	Buffalo, N. Y. (c)	Wm. E. Mory	275 Hickory st.	E. L. Lame	7 W. Mohan st.	Mondays
42	Utica, N. Y. (b)	Adam Durr	27-29 Lafayette st.	Wm. Chartres	Labor Temple	1st & 3d Friday
43	Syracuse, N. Y. (c)	Frank Wallace	Box 416	W. A. Hicks	Genesee & Clinton	Friday
44	Rochester, N. Y.	John Cox	128 Franklin st.	Fred Ackman	86 State st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
45	Buffalo, N. Y. (b)	John E. McCadden	255 7th st.	P. H. Brennan	Goodale & Wash.	2d & 4th Saturday
46	Baltimore, Md. (f)	R. A. McPhee	423 W. Mulberry	R. W. Lester	Border State Bank	1st & 3rd Wed'day
47	Sioux City, Ia. (a)	J. R. Crawford	Box 102	F. T. Crockett	414 4th st.	Wednesdays
48	Shawnee, O. T. (a)	F. M. Peyton	731 N. Market st.	F. S. Malahay	214 1/2 N. Broadway	Wednesdays
49	Chicago (b)	Wm. Hickey	135 Racine ave.	Chas. Krimmer	Mas. Temple R. 210	1st & 3rd Tuesday
50	Belleville (a)	Edw. Fredrichs	4 Bell Tel. Co	Fred Kastle	A and Spring st.	1st & 3rd Monday
51	Eagle Pass, Tex. (a)	E. A. Ashley	Box 126	W. R. Banks	Mesquite Hall	Last Thursday
52	Newark (c)	Edmund L. Beatty	304 S. 9th st.	J. E. Adams	436 Washington st.	Mondays
53	Harrisburg (a)	James F. Carr	322 Strawberry av.	C. Johnson	315 Market st.	Thursdays
54	Columbus, Ohio (a)	D. C. Haggerty	1100 Summit st.	C. Johnson	173 1/2 N. High st.	Thursdays
55	Des Moines, Ia. (a)	Chas. Latlin	40th & Woodland	C. F. Yearich	7th and Locust st.	Thursdays
56	Erie, Pa. (a)	J. F. St. Clair	1618 State st.	M. T. Roberts	712 State st.	1st & 4th Friday
57	Salt Lake (a)	L. Lynn	Box 402	J. M. Gus	11 West 1st st.	Thursdays
58	Niagara Falls (a)	C. P. Mingay	1317 Linwood av.	E. W. Fuller	Main st.	Tuesdays
59	St. Louis (c)	M. Walsh	3874 Page av.	Thos. Costello	102 N. 11th st.	Mondays
60	San Antonio, Tex. (a)	W. C. Joliffe	222 N. Flores st.	E. W. Fuller	114 S. Alamo st.	1st & 3th Saturday
61	Los Angeles, Cal. (c)	Chas. P. Lofthouse	505 E. 25th st.	J. S. Marsh	512 San Pedro st.	Thursdays
62	Youngstown, Ohio (a)	W. J. Newman	918 North ave.	H. H. Hilderbrand	221 W. Federal st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
63	Warren, Pa. (a)	N. H. Spencer	Box 1094	Geo. Dieter	302 Second st.	1st & 4th Wed'd'y
64	Youngstown, O. (c)	T. H. Blackburn	2001 Market st.	R. Clayton	Finns Hall, Pub. Sq.	2d & 4th Wed'd'y
65	Butte, Mont. (a)	W. F. Spencer	Box 846	B. M. Caywood	I. O. G. T. Hall	Friday 8:00 p. m.
66	Houston, Tex. (a)	W. J. Peters	2319 Chartes st.	C. A. Northway	Labor Temple	1st & 3d Friday
67	Quincy, Ill. (a)	Fred Moeller	410 Oak st.	E. D. Corpening	525 1/2 Main st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
68	Denver, Col. (c)	C. F. Oliver	Box 614	E. D. Corpening	1504 Curtis st.	Mondays
69	Dallas, Tex. (a)	V. H. Torbert	444 Swiss av.	E. D. Corpening	Live O. Flats, Elm.	Thursdays
70	Cripple Creek, Col. (a)	E. P. Steen	Box 684	E. D. Corpening	(1st Wed. 126 Ben- net st. 2d Wed. 210 Victor av. Victor.	1st & 2d Wed'day
71	Lancaster, Pa. (a)	Simeon H. Suter	321 E. Frederick st.	David N. Waters	22 S. Queen st.	2d & last Sunday
72	Waco, Tex. (a)	C. F. Marrs	1215 Baylor st.	T. P. Morro	Labor Hall	2d & 4th Friday
73	Spokane, Wash. (a)	F. M. Allen	Box 635	T. P. Morro	Central Labor Hall	Wednesdays
75	Gr. Rapids, Mich. (b)	E. Panderson	64 Wealthy av.	L. M. Evans	87 Canal st.	1st & 3d Thursday
76	Tacoma, Wash. (a)	C. A. Young	4110 S. Yakima av.	W. O. Andres	121 Commerce st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
77	Seattle, Wash. (b)	W. B. Reed	Labor Temple, r13	T. Mereness	6th and University	Fridays, 8:00 p. m.
79	Syracuse, N. Y. (b)	Wm. H. Clission	245 Tennyson av.	T. Mereness	Meyers Hall	Tuesdays

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80	Norfolk, Va. (a)	T. J. Gates.	4 Jacob st.	F. W. Sharp	206 Church st.	Wednesdays
81	Scranton, Pa. (a)	E. A. Howley	743 Madison av.	Wm. E. Evans.	184 Wyoming av.	1st & 3d Monday
83	Milwaukee, Wis. (a)	Wm. Brazell.	318 State st.	A. L. McGauley	630 Chestnut st.	Tuesdays
85	Schenectady, N. Y. (h)	E. L. Jandro.	309 Craig st.		Cor. State & Center	3d Friday
86	Rochester, N. Y. (c)	Chas. Warder.	233 Tremont st.	A. J. Pearce	86 State st.	Mondays
87	Newark, N. J. (b)	W. Morris.	30 Monroe, Or'nge		236 Washington st.	Fridays
88	Savannah, Ga. (a)	E. H. Todd.	Box 316	J. P. Kelley	Brought'n-Whitak'r	1st & 3d Wed' day
89	Georgetown, S. C. (a)	R. A. Gandy.	Box 237	R. S. Bowser.	Fire hall, Frazer st.	1st & 3d Saturday
90	New Haven, Conn. (a)	Leslie Marlow	31 Market st.	Wilbur C. S. Smith.	Insurance bldg.	2d & 4th Friday
91	Easton, Pa. (a)	Henry L. Jones	Phillipsburg, N. J.	F. A. Martin	Journal bl. Church.	1st & 3d Tuesday
92	Hornell, N. Y. (a)	H. F. Kelley.	13½ Genesee st.	Chas. L. Harris.	ArCADE bldg.	2d & 4th Saturday
93	East Liverpool, O. (a)	J. L. Smith.	Rear 293 5th st.	C. L. Lentz.	Fouler's hall.	1st & 3d Friday
94	Kewanee, Ill. (m)	L. B. Hankings	317 S. Elm st.	L. B. Hankings		Thursdays
95	Joplin, Mo. (a)	W. J. Nelson	412 Joplin st.	W. E. Barron	Walker's hall.	Mondays
96	Worcester, Mass. (a)	S. A. Strout	419 Main st.	Geo. H. Miller	419 Main st.	1st & 3d Saturday
97	Mt. Vernon, O. (a)	F. D. Morrison	Woster ave	C. R. Appeltan	Quindora, Main st.	Tuesdays
98	Philadelphia, Pa. (c)	Chas. A. Fine	228 N 56th st.	W. J. Day	Broad & Cherry sts.	Mondays
99	Providence, R. I. (c)	J. H. Dugan	75 Carpenter st.	A. K. Ripley	152 Weybossert st.	Wednesdays
100	Cincinnati, O. (a)	E. J. McDonnell	623 W. Adame st.	W. D. Kirkland	Hatchell's hall, Bay	Thursdays
101	Cincinnati, O. (a)	R. McDaniels		Wm. Monahan	1313 Vine st.	Thursdays
102	Paterson, N. J. (c)	W. H. Cross.	Passaic, N. J.	R. Sigler	66 Van Houten st.	Wednesdays
103	Boston, Mass. (c)	F. L. Kelley	605 4th st.	S. J. Murphy	387 Washington st.	Wednesdays
104	Boston, Mass. (b)	Fred McDonald.	Malden, Mass	Benj. Dionne	995 Washington st.	Wednesdays
105	Hamilton, Ont. (a)	Paris Patterson	266 Jackson st.	Chas. Fry	17 E. Main st.	2d & 4th Thursday
106	Jamestown, N. Y. (a)	F. B. Stevens	404 W. 7th st.	L. R. Jacobson	Bartenders' hall	Every other Tues.
107	Bloomsburg, Pa. (a)	Geo. W. Phillips	427 4th st.	W. E. Fisher	Main & Market sts.	3d Friday
108	Tampa, Fla. (a)	R. H. Thiot.	Box 662	E. D. Fitzgerald.	Harrison & Ashly.	
109	Rock Island, Ill. (b)	James Dallner.	Davenport, Ia	Geo. Perry	Turner's hall, 3d av.	1st & 3d Wed' day
110	Schenectady, N. Y. (a)	Herman Barber	R. F. D. No. 8	Geo. Kirby	Harrison and Ashly	1st Monday
112	Louisville, Ky. (a)	W. W. Grav.	1530 20th st.	T. R. Knighton		Thursdays
113	Lynchburg, Va. (a)	W. W. Davis	Jas. River P. O.		10th and Main sts.	2d & 4th Tuesday
114	Toronto, Ont. (c)	A. T. Brooks.	48 Amelia st.	Chas. T. Lacey	Labor Temple.	2d & 4th Tuesday
116	Los Angeles, Cal. (c)	Wm. McFadden	1022 S. Hope st.	Jas. C. McDonald.	517 S. Broadway	Tuesdays
117	Elgin, Ill. (a)	James W. Burns	414 Franklin st.	Isaac Metzger	Trades Council Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
118	Dayton, O. (a)	J. H. Franklin.	1513 W. 2d	Harrison York	4th and Jefferson st.	Tuesdays
120	London, Ont. (m)	Chas. W. Alford.		Edwin C. Morkie	Knights Pythias H'	1st & 3d Saturday
121	Denver Col. (a)	B. A. Reser	2412 Stout st.	E. A. Jackson	15th and Curtis sts.	Wednesdays
122	Great Falls, Mont. (a)	C. Onson	Box 385		6th and 1st av., S.	Mondays
123	Wilmington, N. C. (a)	Jordan F. Jones.	115 Market st.	J. C. Hobbs.	Central Hall	Thursdays
124	Kansas City, Mo. (c)	C. M. Small.	1424 Holmes st.	R. Crosswhite	Labor Headquarters	Tuesdays
125	Portland, Ore. (b)	Ray D. Walls.	373 4th st.	D. D. McKay	162 2nd st.	Mondays
126	Little Rock, Ark. (a)	Thos. M. Kelley	623 E. 13th st.	A. A. Taylor.	Labor Temple	1st & 3d Tuesday
127	New Rochelle, N. Y. (c)	Frank Dolan	22 Walnut st.	John Hughes	244 Main st.	2d & last Friday
128	Alton, Ill. (a)	H. E. Turk	17 E. 19th st	C. E. Wimberly	Trades Labor Hall.	2d & 4th Friday
129	Nashville, Tenn. (a)	C. Snider.	301 Church st.		Labor Advocates H	Saturdays
130	New Orleans, La. (c)	H. M. Miller.	810 Henry Clay av	A. Porteur.	407 Carondelet st.	Fridays
131	Travers City, Mich. (a)	I. L. Cook	311 W. 12th st.		127 E. Front st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
132	South Bend, Ind. (b)	H. C. Moore.	Box 803.	L. Henry	5th and Ohio sts.	Every other Mon.
134	Chicago, Ill. (c)	R. A. Shields.	166 E. Madison st.	P. F. Sullivan	166 E. Madison	Thursdays
135	La Crosse, Wis. (a)	F. W. Pitman	227 Main st.	H. G. Rogers	Jay st.	2d & 4th Wed' day
136	Birmingham, Ala.	W. P. Reynolds.	Box 205.	W. R. Wilcox	1912½ 2nd ave.	Wednesdays
137	Albany (a)	M. J. Roe.	221 Clinton ave.	Jno. J. Kennedy	S. Pearl st.	2nd & 4th Friday
139	Elmira, N. Y. (a)	K. J. Packard	Box 425.	M. M. Pallak.	322 Corral st.	1st & 3rd Saturday
140	Schenectady, N. Y. (a)	Peter J. Rissberger	237 Cen. av Albany	J. B. Welch	State & Centre sts.	1st & 3rd Wed' day
141	Wheeling, W. Va. (c)	L. Keyser.	72 Indiana st.	L. E. Feldman	Market st.	Friday
142	Wheeling, W. Va. (b)	G. W. Littall.	1507 Chaplin st.	J. W. Bonsall.	Market st.	Wednesday
143	Ashtabula, O. (a)	J. D. Bonnar.	10 Station st.	C. A. Eighmy	Cor. Center & Main	2d & 4th Friday
144	Wichita (a)	A. W. Skinner.	501 E. Duglas ave.	T. L. Roberts.	106 E. 1st st.	2d & 4th Friday
145	Saginaw (a)	C. V. Ross.	1108 Lapiere ave.	F. D. Dunham.	Genesee ave.	1st & 3rd Wed' day
147	Anderson, Ind. (a)	E. H. Ferrell.	1723 Main st.	H. Pike	1127 Meridian st.	1st & 3rd Thursday
148	Washington (b)	E. M. Grimsley	Tenleytown D. C.	C. E. Young	600 G. N. W.	Mondays
149	Aurora (a)	J. L. Quirin	508 Railroad st.	C. W. McCroy.	Fox st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
150	Bay City (a)	Charles Crampton	City Hall.	Samuel V. Auger	Water ft. 4th & 5th.	1st & 3rd Monday
151	San Francisco, Cal.	Wm. Coyle.	1726 S. 12th ave.	P. O. Peterson	218 Guerrero st.	Tuesdays
153	Marion (a)	Elmer Merriman	333 E. Swayzee st.		S. W. Cor. Square	Mondays
155	Oklahoma, O. T. (b)	J. C. Clarke.	1020 West 1st st	T. H. Reynolds	130½ Grand av.	Wednesdays
156	Ft. Worth, Tex. (a)	Chas. Funkhouser.	Central Fire Hall.	Lee Stephens	2d & Throckmorton	Wednesdays
157	Elkhart, Ind. (a)	Asa Kintels.	R. F. D. No. 7.	James Davis	S. Main & Franklin	2d & 4th Thurs'd
158	Green Bay, Wis. (a)	H. M. Chase.	210 S. Jefferson st.	Theo. Steube		
159	Madison, Wis. (a)	Thos. McKenna	107 N. Broom st.		State & Mifflin sts.	2d & 4th Thurs'd
160	Zanesville, O. (b)	A. E. DeLong.	Route 8		512 Main st.	Tuesdays
161	Uniontown, Pa. (a)	John D. Riffle	Box 453 I. B. E. W	J. F. Morrow	Main st. T. & L. H'	1st & 3d Friday
162	Omaha, Neb. (b)	W. C. Gould.	Box 492.	Jas. J. Gillen	15th & Dodge sts.	Tuesdays
163	Wilkesbarre, Pa. (b)	J. J. McGlynn.	380 South st.	D. H. Ebert.	31 W. Market st.	2d & 4th Monday
164	Jersey City, N. J. (c)	W. Coleman	163 Hopkins av.	Edward Cook	Hellers Hall, 5 Cor's	Fridays
165	Newport News, Va. (a)	A. D. Richardson			2608 Washington av	Tuesdays
166	Winnipeg, Man. (c)	Jas. McPhee.	James st. East.	R. S. Gorden	James st. E. T. Hall	Wednesdays
168	Parkersburg, W. Va. (a)	W. C. Vaughn.	Beechwood H'hts		Court sq., B'k'l hall	Wednesdays
169	Fresno, Cal. (a)	Clyde Smith	120 Calaveras av.	Chas. R. Johnson	Edgerly bldg U. H.	Wednesdays
170	Mason City, Ia.	Jno. J. Gorman	626 E. 8th st.			
171	Ann Arbor, Mich. (a)	J. L. Sorensen	207 S. 7th st.			
172	Newark, O. (a)	S. C. Alsford	81 Ninth st.	J. E. Martin	Cor. Main and Wash	1st & 3d Saturday
173	Ottumwa, Ia. (a)	E. H. Trent.	601 Finley av.	Roy Hunt	12½ E. Church st.	Mondays
176	Joliet, Ill. (a)	Chas. M. Hughes	202 Scott st.	Geo. M. Dow	Labor Hall, 2d st.	2d & 4th Wedn'sy
177	Paducah, Ky. (a)	J. W. Jewell	1001 N. 6th st.	H. C. Rawlings	Ottawa & Jefferson	Wednesdays
178	Canton, O. (a)	S. K. Haines.	1204 W. 2d st.	G. F. Koehler	Labor Hall, N. 4th st	Mondays
180	Vallejo, Calif. (a)	J. A. Sides.	228 Alabama st.		Red Men's hall.	2d & 4th Friday
181	Utica, N. Y. (c)	Herman Wameling	247 Seymour ave.	Charles Ehresman	Labor Union hall	1st & 3d Friday
183	Lexington, Ky. (a)	C. A. Mobyes	208 E. 3d st.	George Royce	Labor Temple	3d Tuesday
184	Galesburg, Ill. (a)	Glenn McGowan	525 Monroe st.	J. E. McMeen	218 E. Main st.	2d & 4th Wed' day
185	Helena, Mont. (a)	Frank E. Avery	Box 267.		Trades Assem. hall.	1st & 3d Wed' day
					Park & 6th st.	1st & 3d Thursday

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187	Oshkosh, Wis. (a)	P. S. Bixby	140 Pearl st.		Main & Church sts.	Mondays.
189	Quincy, Mass. (c)	Charles E. Huntley	160 Elm st.	James B. Oakes.	Wilson hall.	2d & 4th Tuesday.
190	Newark, N. J. (h)	Wm. Berquist	181 Harrison st.	Wm. Farley	301 Plain st.	2d & 4th Monday.
191	Everett, Wash. (a)	Robt. J. Olinger	2917 Grand	Roland B. Lane.	2820 Lombard st.	Thursdays
192	Memphis, Tenn. (b)	W. M. Hay	497 6th st.		Labor Temple.	Tuesdays
193	Springfield, Ill. (b)	Sylvester Dillard.	1141 N. Walnut st.	Jas. Dalbey	228 S. 5th st.	Wednesdays.
196	Danbury, Conn. (a)	Geo. S. Hoyt	309 Main st.	Geo. S. Hoyt	309 Main st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
196	Rockford, Ill. (a)	L. C. Williamson	218 N. Court st.		309½ W. State st.	1st & 3d Friday
197	Bloomington, Ill. (a)	W. S. Briscoe	Lock box 286.		205 N. Center st.	Thursdays
198	Dubuque, Ia. (a)	J. N. Krah	Facade bldg	Frank Chalden	7th & Main sts	Thursdays
201	Anaconda, Mont. (a)	John H. Davies	Box 483.	W. Baker	Commercial & Main	1st & 3d Tuesday
201	Appleton, Wis. (a)	Jno. Tenpas.	1026 6th st	Wm. F. Kerns	Appelt'n & Edwards	1st & 3d Tuesday
202	Seattle, Wash. (d)	Edw. L. Cooper.	1710 E. Spruce st.		Occidental & Yesler	2d Tuesday
204	Springfield, O. (a)	Joseph Perry	225 E. Columbiast.	Walter W. Ross.	Mainst. & Walnut.	Mondays.
205	Jackson, Mich. (a)	E. Wideman	345 S. Park ave.	Wm. Sullivan	Main & Jackson sts.	Tuesdays
206	Hastings, Neb. (a)	Lewis Biggerstaff.	707 S. St. Joe ave.	J. A. Bradford.	G. A. R. hall, W. 2d.	1st & 3d Thursday
207	Stockton, Calif. (a)	H. Gooby	220 N. Pilgrim st.	C. W. Brock	Masonic hall	Thursdays
208	Logansport, Ind. (a)	Nate Costenborder	320 Racie st.	J. H. Parlette	310½ 4th st.	1st & 3d Friday
210	Atlantic City, N. J. (b)	L. E. Byers	Rear 16 S. Ohio av	Harry Armstrong	Odd Fellows' hall.	Wednesdays.
212	Cincinnati, O. (c)	J. A. Cullen	29 E. 12th st.	Carl Voelmeicke	1313 Vine st	Wednesdays.
213	Vancouver, B. C. (a)	T. Hammersmark.	641 Jackson ave.	Geo. Jenkins		
214	Olean, N. Y. (a)	H. C. Finch	492 Higgins av.	N. C. Hall		
216	Owensboro, Ky. (a)	E. H. Pierce	612 Triplett st.	E. L. Mitchell.	Lehman's hall, W. 2.	Tuesdays
217	Seattle, Wash. (c)	F. L. Schock.	206 Summit ave.	J. F. McPage.	6th av. & Senneca st.	Tuesday
218	Sharon, Pa. (a)	H. W. Price	Box 147	Chas. Ault.	Grim hall, State st.	Alternate Friday
220	So. McAlester, I. T. (a)	L. A. Hurress	Krebs, I. T.	L. Barker	Shriner hall.	1st & 3d Monday
221	Beaumont, Tex. (b)	Robt. Ramey	Box 524.		T. & L. Assem. hall.	1st & 3d Friday
223	Brockton, Mass. (a)	P. E. Benton	Box 990.	W. S. Holbrook		
224	New Bedford, Mass. (a)	Wm. G. Ashley	190 Campbell pl.		Weaver hall	1st & 3d Friday
225	Topeka, Kan. (a)	C. H. Adams	1009 Topeka av	Joe Strawn	618 Kansas av.	Wednesdays.
227	Birmingham, Ala. (b)	G. W. Brown.	316 N. 18th st.	J. B. Lewis	212½ N. 20th st.	Wednesdays.
230	Victoria, B. C.	Chas. F. S. Chitty.	149 Cook st.	F. Shapland		
231	Grand Rapids, Mich. (c)	O. S. Livergood.	145 Cummings av.	Geo. Roberts	Labor Council Hall	2d & 4th Monday.
233	Colo. Springs, Colo. (b)	D. A. Gillette	Box 654.		22 S. Trejon st.	2d & 4th Thursday
234	Rochester, N. Y.	J. B. Coyle	59 Ontario st.			
237	Streator, Ill. (a)	George Dufner.	514 W. Bridge st.	Ed. Hill	221 Main st.	Wednesdays.
237	Lorain, O. (a)	Guy Marple	620 Broadway.	C. A. Bemis	S. E. cor. Erie av.	1st & 3d Thursday
238	Ashville, N. C.	E. H. Clevinger.	74 Central av.	A. G. Miller	41 Patton av.	Saturdays
239	Williamsport, Pa. (a)	H. E. Ritter	1121 Vine st.	H. E. Ritter.	Court and Willow.	Wednesdays.
241	Dayton, Ohio	Wm. J. Amann	18 Victor st.			
243	Vincennes, Ind. (a)	I. L. Johnson	212 N. 7th st.	T. J. Fish	Manhattan Hall	Wednesdays.
244	E. Mauch Chunk, Pa. (a)	W. W. Brown	Box 293.	Geo. W. Mummey	Hess Hall.	3d Sunday
246	Toledo, O. (b)	Harry L. Hunt.	1506 Locast st.	Chas. E. Robbins.	Swiss Hall	Mondays
246	Steubenville, O. (a)	E. D. Richards.	Box 555.	Robt. Maxwell	Carpenter's Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
247	Schenectady, N. Y. (h)	Wm. J. Altheiser.	882 Strong st.	G. F. Beller.	State and Center sts	1st & 3d Thursday
248	Chillicothe, O.	H. M. Etter	Box 292.	Chas. McGee	101½ N. Paint st.	Sundays
25	San Jose, Cal. (a)	R. E. Warren	903 Delmas av		151 S. 1st st.	Tuesdays
251	Pine Bluff, Ark. (a)	W. J. Johnson	Box 248.	E. E. Walker	208½ W. 2d st.	1st & 3d Wed.
253	Cedar Rapids, Ia. (a)	Tony Weidlich	322 13th av. W	Fred Thomas	1st av. & 2d st. E.	2d & 4th Friday
254	Schenectady, N. Y.	C. Babcock	330 Hulett st.			
256	Charleston, W. Va. (b)	Walter Lewis	Gen. Delivery	C. P. Shiveley	107½ Capital st.	2d & 4th Wed.
257	Jackson, Miss. (a)	Rufus Keene	228 W. Capital st.			
258	Providence, R. I. (b)	D. J. Spellman	27 S. Court st.	W. J. Gould	152 Weybosset st.	Fridays
259	Salem, Mass. (a)	F. A. Coker	37 March st.	M. L. Lewis	Odd Fellows Hall.	Tuesdays
261	Saratoga, N. Y. (b)	C. A. Haker	455 Broadway.	W. H. Lavinge	K. of P. Hall.	Wednesdays
262	Plainfield, N. J. (a)	H. E. Canfield	604 E. 6th st.	W. J. Walp	Building Trades H.	1st & 3d Monday
264	Pittsfield, Mass. (a)	C. C. Rowley	240 Tyler st.	Jas. Courtney, Jr.	North st. Bart's Hall	2d & 4th Friday
265	Lincoln, Neb. (a)	W. L. Mayer	612 E. 11th st.	O. M. Rudy	128 South 10th st	Thursdays
266	Sedalia, Mo.	J. C. Bulloch	612 E. 11th st.			
267	Schenectady, N. Y. (e)	John W. Cain	R. F. D. No. 1	Homer De Groat	State & Center sts	1st & 3d Saturday
268	Newport, R. I. (a)	Harry Harvey	13 Maitland st	H. A. Butcher	Thames st.	2d & 4th Thurs'dy
270	New York, N. Y. (h)	E. Taylor	1026 Westch'ter av	G. C. Schultz	16th st. and 3d av	Tuesdays
272	Sherman, Tex. (a)	R. S. Dougherty.	612 S. Montgomery	R. S. Dougherty.	Sq. & W. Hous'n st	2d & 4th Friday
273	Clinton, Ia.	W. H. Otto	321 7th av.			
274	Marinette, Wis. (a)	F. E. McWayne.	2020 Maple av.		G. A. R. Hall, Main.	1st & 3d Thursday
275	Muskegon, Mich. (a)	C. B. Morey	32 Miller av.	W. H. Krebs.	West. av. & Terrace	1st & 3d Thursday
276	Superior, Wis	J. R. Tillotson	1407 Cummings av	J. Johnston	Union Hall	1st & 3d Thursday
277	Kingston, N. Y. (a)	H. H. Buckbee	10 Grand st.	R. Coles	Broadway, City H'll	1st & 3d Tuesday
278	Davenport, Ia. (c)	Jay C. Mead	1106 3d st	Chester Weigand	Turner Hall, 3d av	2d & 4th Friday
279	Terre Haute, Ind. (c)	L. R. Dickinson	508 S. 13th st.	O. F. Dickey	8th & Washav av.	1st & 3d Sunday
280	Hammond, Ind. (a)	Frank D. Cooley	250 Sibley st	B. Mead	100 E. State st.	1st & 3d Friday
282	Chicago, Ill. (a)	Wm. A. Kemp	3362 Archer av.	Wm. J. O'Leary	44th & Halstead sts.	2d & 4th Thurs'dy
283	Oakland, Cal. (b)	B. A. Rarhyen	1029 Magnolia st.	Geo. Mitchell	865 Broadway	Wednesdays
284	Rochester, N. Y.	J. B. Coyle	59 Ontario St.	Geo. F. Davis		
286	New Albany, Ind. (a)	Francis H. Welch	32 East 6th st.	O. L. Beil.	Pearl & Market sts	1st & 3d Monday
287	Philadelphia, Pa. (f)	W. J. Gillin	1532 N. Garnet st.	J. Maxwell.	Broad & Cherry sts.	Wednesdays
288	Waterloo, Ia.	W. L. Harvey	P. O. Box 150.	Walter Haynes	Cent. L. Hall, 4th st.	1st & 3d Thursday
291	Boise, Idaho. (a)	C. A. Madison	Bo 525.	C. A. Madison	810 Bannock st.	Fridays.
292	Minneapolis, Minn. (c)	F. P. Root	3125 Dupont av.	M. T. Moss	36 Sixth st. South.	2d & 4th Monday.
293	North Adams, Mass.	Jno. Buckley	Furnace st.	Paul E. Doolittle.		
296	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (a)	Wm. P. Darrow	427 Main st	Palmer Lawson.	6-8 Washington st.	3d Tues. each mo.
298	Findlay, O. (a)	Geo. E. Hilderbrand	509 Cherry st	F. W. Biggs.	S. Main st.	2d & 4th Thursday
299	Camden, N. J. (b)	H. B. Fraser	B 249 Rivermont N. J	P. Ward.	7th and Birch.	Thursdays
300	Auburn, N. Y. (b)	Jas. J. Love	10 Sheridan st.		8 State st	Fridays
301	Texarkana, Tex. (a)	Roy Taylor	1102 Co ave	R. D. Carter		
303	Fort Wayne, Ind. (c)	R. R. Bartel.	1133 Elmwood ave	A. H. Myer	Court st.	Fridays
306	Albuquerque, N. M. (d)	Harry Pryor	116 W. Theras st	Carl Gillman	R. R. ave	2nd & 4th Friday
307	Cumberland, Md. (a)	J. Jos. Kelly	5 Cecelia st.	R. Snyder	Mill st.	1st & 3d Thursday
307	Beaumont, Tex. (c)	L. E. Lockhart	Box 932.	C. C. Hall	Pearl and Wash. sts.	Tuesdays
309	E. St. Louis, Ill. (b)	R. M. Snyder	1610 Hall ave.	F. P. Middleton.	Missouri ave.	Saturdays.
310	Stamford, Conn. (a)	Norman R. Wilcox	Box 134.	J. J. Farrell	104 Atlantic st.	1st & 3d Wed'day

No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Place.	Date Meeting.
311	Beloit, Wis.	Ed. Conant	4 Wis. Tel. Co.	C. Woodsides	604 Market st.	Thursday
313	Wilmington, Del. (a)	H. M. Smith	112 West st.	N. W. Bellingham	Elk & Magnolia sts.	Mondays
314	Bellingham, Wash.	C. P. Hoskins	Box 166.	J. E. Danna		
315	Baton Rouge, La.	E. H. Haas	307 3d st.	Charles Allen	362 24th st.	Wednesdays
316	Ogden, Utah (a)	George W. Snively	Box 44.	E. A. Ruhl	2nd & Morrison sts	Friday
317	Portland, Oregon (c)	J. D. M. Crockwell	Box 644.	J. E. Shoemaker	Gay & Commerce.	1st & 3d Saturday
318	Knoxville, Tenn. (a)	Ed. S. Nelson	Box 518.	R. L. Callahan	555 Smithfield st.	Thursdays
319	Pittsburg (i)	Jno. J. Slomern	225 Lathrop.			
320	Paris, Texas	R. Roberts	Paris, Tex.	Tomy Habel	Main st.	1st & 3d Saturday
321	La Salle (a)	Charles W. Ash	213 Gooding st.	R. E. Bolim	107 W. Main st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
324	Brazil (a)	Harry Reed	12 W. Maple st.	H. V. Davis	153 Washington	2d & 4th Monday
325	Binghamton (c)	W. J. Bidwell	102 Lewis st.	Frank Sweeney	Main & Arch sts	2d & 4th Thursday
326	Connellsville (a)	P. T. McDonald	740 E. Main st.	Henry Lafrance	West 1st st.	1st & 3d Friday
328	Oswego, N. Y. (a)	Frank W. Gallagher	29 E. 8th st.	C. T. Lewis	1112 Locust st.	Wednesdays
330	Kansas City, Mo. (f)	Geo. Davidson	7328 E. 13th st.	Wm. J. Roop	Daily's Hose Hall.	1st & 3d Monday
331	Long Branch, N. J. (a)	A. A. Keller	Asbury Park, N. J.	H. O. Brewer	Cen. T. Council H'l	1st & 3d Thursday
334	Mobile, Ala. (c)	J. W. Sconyers	419 Marine st.	R. M. Sutton	321 Boonville st.	Saturdays
335	Springfield, Mo. (a)	C. G. Criswell	101 State st.	J. W. Acree	111½ S. Rusk av.	Thursdays
338	Dennison, Tex. (c)	W. H. Halderman	1015 W. Nelson st.	W. C. Johnston		
339	Ft. William, Ont. (a)	J. B. Hunter	423 Archibald st.	J. F. Hurney	9th & I sts.	1st & 3d Monday
340	Sacramento, Cal. (c)	Wm. A. Strand	1415 21st st.	John Ogle	Grand av. & Forest	2d & 4th Tuesday
341	Wausau, Wis. (a)	W. H. Smale	101 3d st.	Geo. W. Kirkade.	3d av. & 9th st.	1st & 3d Thursday
342	New Brighton, Pa. (a)	J. L. Allwine	Rochester, Pa.	J. L. Smith	Carpenters' Hall.	2d & 4th Wed.
343	Norwich, Conn. (a)	Benj. F. Skinner	97 School st.	W. R. Duncan	O. A. H. Hall.	Tuesdays
344	Sydney, C. B., N. S. (a)	H. Prendergast	Whitney Pier.	L. C. Lytz	54 N. Royal st.	Mondays
345	Mobile, Ala.	W. E. Frewitt	310 Charleston st.	A. H. Williams	Labor Hall	Tuesdays
346	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Wm. Darnen	Pan. Tel. Co.	O. G. Reuter	Teamsters' Hall.	Mondays
347	Peru, Ind. (b)	C. E. Richwine	Lock box 33	Chas. Burkhardt	Barber Bank	Mondays
348	Calgary, Alta., Can. (a)	Gordon Phillips	Victoria Hotel.		Electrical Hall.	1st & 3d Monday
349	Miami, Fla. (a)	S. Powell	Box 43.	Milton Jackson.	111 S. Miami st.	2d & 4th Monday
350	Hannibal, Mo. (a)	Harry Book	211 N. 4th st.	P. Morganson	Connecticut Hall.	1st & 3d Wed.
351	Meriden, Conn. (a)	R. P. Dittman	72½ E. Main st.		Labor Hall.	2d & 4th Tuesday
352	Lansing, Mich. (a)	A. H. Collesler	720 Cedar st.	Thos. Kidney	Occident Hall.	1st & 3d Monday
353	Toronto, Can. (b)	David Niven	77 Shuter st.	R. J. Franks	11 W. 1st South st.	Mondays
354	Salt Lake, Utah	J. J. O'Leary	260 4th st.	J. N. Gorrell	1112 Locust st.	Tuesdays
356	Kansas, Mo. (b)	C. F. Drollinger	3081 Cherry st.	J. A. Knudson	138 Smith st.	1st Mon. month
357	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Jno. Stoier	65 Watson av.	Geo. Fletcher	421 Stephenson av.	1st Thursday
359	Iron Mount, Mich. (a)	Conrad Carlson	1120 River av.	L. H. Snyder	Labor Hall.	1st & 3d Tuesday
360	Sioux Falls, S. D. (a)	R. N. Rounds	1401 S. Phillips av.	Clarence Carr.	Miners' Hall.	2d & 4th Friday
361	Tonapah, Nev. (a)	J. A. Brown	Box 838.	W. N. Miller	201½ S. Perry st.	Thursdays
363	Montgomery, Ala. (a)	J. T. James	316 Bibbs st.	C. E. Stewart	115 S. 2d st.	Tuesday
364	Guthrie, Okla. (a)	C. E. Stewart	Box 74.	Harry Tripp		2d & 4th Saturday
365	Fulton, Mo. (b)	Harry Tripp	818 Center st.	William Cook	714 Hamilton st.	3d Sunday
366	Allentown, Pa. (a)	Chas. Hoffman	1112 Court st.	W. L. Harlessen		
367	Granite City, Ill. (a)	C. L. Robinson	1627 E. st.	H. J. Quinn	12th st. & Market pl.	2d & 4th Wed'day
368	New York, N. Y. (f)	J. S. Wellington	306 W. 114th st.	F. J. Staffney	Jefferson st. bt. 1&2.	Fridays
369	Louisville, Ky. (c)	C. E. Sewell	939 5th st.	T. T. Sturgeon	517 S. Broadway st.	Fridays
370	Los Angeles, Calif. (c)	M. C. Madison	401 N. Bruch st.		Masonic hall.	2d & 4th Tuesday
371	Washington, Ind. (a)	Samuel L. Day	102 Dewey st.	H. L. Tillson.	Commercial & Main	1st & 3d Wed'day
372	Boone, Ia. (a)	H. L. Tillson	621 Tama st.	Wm. Hall.	212 S. Halsted st.	1st & 3d Tuesday
376	Chicago, Ill. (a)	Jno. F. Nichols	212 S. Halstead st.	F. Connell	62 Monroe st.	Monday
377	Lynn, Mass. (a)	J. T. Doran	39 Whittier st.	Geo. D. Griffiths	12 S. Clark st.	2d & 4th Tuesday
381	Chicago, Ill. (i)	Chas. M. Hall	183 Indiana st.	W. F. Romanstine	Richlan Volunt'y hl	Wednesdays
382	Columbia, S. C. (a)	H. R. McKain	2011 Gadsden st.	Wilford Barlow	246 Essex st.	1st & 3d Friday
385	Lawrence, Mass. (a)	C. F. Kavanah	157 Willow st.	S. A. Taylor	Blust's h'l, Galena st	1st & 3d Thursday
387	Freeport, Ill. (a)	Chas. D. Kunz	62 Prospect st.	Allen Claflin	Tel. office, Main st.	1st Monday
388	Palestine, Tex.	J. T. Brown	15 Queen st.	C. G. Sanders	23 Ridge st.	1st & 3d Tuesday
389	Glen Falls, N. Y. (a)	R. R. Hickey	Box 340.	F. Futscher	1st & Congress st.	1st & 3d Thursday
390	Burlington, Vt.	A. O. Brooks		Joseph Bergen	Mantel hall	2d & 4th Wed'day
392	Troy, N. Y. (a)	W. P. Hayden	510 4th st.	Edward Rigney		
394	Auburn, N. Y. (b)	Joseph Bergan	16 Case av.	Angus B. McKenzie	609 St. Germain st.	1st & 3d Monday
396	Boston, Mass.	H. E. Hewes	25 Orchard st.	W. J. Ingersoll.	Farington bldg.	2d & 4th Tuesday
398	St. Cloud, Minn. (a)	Harry Hamlin	314 S. 6th av.	Geo. H. Collamer	I. O. O. F. hall.	2d & 4th Tuesday
399	Portland, Me.	A. G. Moody	5 Heath st.	E. H. Paul.	Sherman hall.	1st & 3d Monday
400	Barre, Vt. (a)	Chas. Page	6 Park st.	Ben West	Union hall.	2d & 4th Friday
404	San Francisco, Cal	H. Zecher	Berkley, Calif.	Oscar H. Siewert.	Siegels Hall, 3d st.	1st & 3d Wed'day
406	Ardmore, I. T. (a)	J. F. Jordan	Chickasaw T. Co.	F. E. Robbins	C. L. hall, E. State.	1st & 3d Friday
407	Marquette, Mich. (a)	Oscar H. Siewert.	339 Alger st.	D. B. Watson	Forresters' hall.	1st & 3d Tuesday
409	Ithaca, N. Y. (a)	E. B. Quackenbush	411 E. State st.		Union hall, Fergusn	1st & 3d Monday
411	Warren, O. (a)	P. T. Aumund.	Warren st.	P. G. White	Fair Oaks & Green.	Mondays
415	Cheyenne, Wyo. (a)	H. S. Whalen	Box 513	J. W. Smith	393 2d ave.	2d & 4th Saturday
418	Pasadena, Cal. (a)	John White	74 W. Walnut st.	D. Hendricks	10th & Main sts.	2d & 4th Saturday
419	New York, N. Y. (i)	J. W. Carr	Union Hill, N. J.	Fred Boyce	Bingham blk., Court	1st & 3d Thursday
420	Keokuk, Ia. (a)	J. E. Mott	1101 High st.	Thos. Burns.	Susquehanna hall.	1st & 3d Thursday
421	Watertown, N. Y. (b)	H. J. Dobbs	2 Vale st.	F. C. Hatch.	127 Congress st.	2d & 4th Friday
422	Hackensack, N. J. (a)	Garrett S. Burr	21 Moore st.	Wm. Heffernan	226 S. 5th st.	1st & 3d Monday
426	Portsmouth, N. H. (a)	A. B. Damon	Kittery, Me.	C. T. Collins.	L. C. hall, 1829 H st.	Fridays
427	Springfield, Ill.	T. H. Spears	L. box 100.	Otto Rush	Main & 4th sts.	2d & 4th Wed'day
428	Bakersfield, Cal. (a)	C. T. Collins	1520 19th st.			
430	Racine, Wis. (a)	Geo. H. McCarthy	1044 Villa st.	J. L. McBride	Trades hall, James	2d & 4th Monday
434	Douglas, Ariz. (a)	P. T. Bunting	Box 437.	John E. Sullivan	143 Main st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
435	Winnipeg, Man. (b)	T. Woodman	364 Redwood av.	C. R. Harrison	Celtic hall	1st & 3d Monday
436	Oneonta, N. Y. (a)	C. L. House	371 Main st.		Bartenders' hall	Tuesday
437	Fall River, Mass.	Wm. Mitchell	25 Forest st.	J. Ed Bassett		
438	Salisbury, N. C. (a)	H. N. Cooper	417 N. Main st.	David N. Philo	State & Center sts.	2d & 4th Monday
439	Alliance, O.	G. J. Erhardt	459 Main st.	C. Cox	Square & S. Broad.	1st & 3d Monday
440	Grand Rapids, Wis. (a)	D. G. Smart	Grand Rapids	H. F. Spier	Main & Jefferson	Sundays
442	Schenectady, N. Y. (b)	A. F. Rogers	1017 McClyman st.	H. R. Grower	Wales & Center sts.	2d & last Friday
444	Carlinville, Ill. (a)	Charles F. Galleher	Box 386.			
445	Battle Creek, Mich. (b)	Don Cole	62 Highway.			
447	Rutland, Vt. (a)	C. O. Bashaw	N. Church st.			

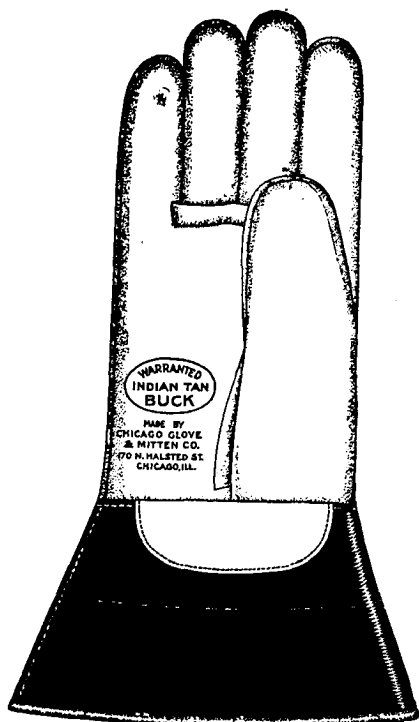
No	LOCATION.	Fin. Sec'y.	Address.	Rec. Sec'y.	Meeting Pl.	Date Meeting.
448	Annapolis, Md. (a)	A. E. White	Johnson's pl.		Market Space	2d & 4th Thursday
449	Pocatello, Idaho (a)	A. J. Bruce	Box 196	Theo. LeBaron	S. Cleveland ave.	1st & 3d Wed'day
450	Goldfield, Nev. (a)	F. T. Brooks	Box 860	A. S. Bell		
451	Santa Barbara, Cal. (a)	Chas. M. Cooper	Box 415	Jack Cleveland	903 State st.	Fridays
452	Pensacola, Fla.	F. S. Christ	Box 814	J. L. Miller	315½ S. Palafox st.	Thursday
456	Oklahoma City, O. T. (c)	A. C. Hein	231 W. 7th st	W. B. Winscoatte	Labor Hall	Wednesdays
457	Altoona, Penn. (a)	F. C. Williams	107 3d st	Chas. T. Woodburn	1509 Elerent ave	
458	Aberdeen, Wash. (a)	H. Benneche	118 W. 1st st.	P. A. Snider	Heron st.	Fridays
459	Cortland, N. Y. (a)	Fay Woodworth	R. F. D. No. 7	J. W. Mounsey	22½ Main st.	2d & 4th Monday
463	Montreal (b)	H. G. Rolfe	15 3d ave.	J. Tusigman	2st Catherine St. W	2d & 4th Tuesday
464	Cleveland, Ohio (h)	Tom Wheeler	5408 Euclid av.	Ben Wolf	344 Ontario st.	Thursdays
465	San Diego, Cal.	H. Eckenrode	606 Julian av.	Percy Fisher	Labor Temple	Thursdays
466	Belvidere, Ill. (a)	W. J. Pratt	1208 Garfield ave.	Walter Stage	112 Logan ave	1st & 3d Monday
467	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Jno. R. Turnley	Box 11			
468	Cleveland, Ohio (b)	J. E. Gahan	2807 Carroll ave.	Louis G. Frick	422 Superior st.	2d & 4th Friday
469	York, Pa. (a)	C. M. Fisher	442 Park st.	D. G. M. Wallick	42 N. George st.	Tuesdays
471	Millinocket, Me. (a)	Weston Lyon	Great Northern H.	Weston Lyon	McCaffrey's Hall	last Sun. each mo.
473	Port Richmond, Cal.	W. E. Roth	Box 188	W. E. Roth	Washington ave.	Mondays
474	Memphis, Tenn (c)	Chas. L. Hamilton	323 Hernando st.	R. L. Taylor	2nd st.	Monday
475	Silverton, Col.	Mets Rodgers	Box 277	Harry W. Walker	Greene st.	Saturday
476	Schenectady, N. Y.	Robert M. Smith	809 State st.	W. A. Wusgawer		
477	San Bernardino, Cal.	Eugene Gardner	Box 134	Ralph Laird	Labor Hall	Thursdays
479	Denver, Colo (G)	Geo. L. Mauck	Box 127	H. G. Camplin	1504 Quitman st.	Tuesdays
480	Charleston, W. Va	David Garrett Jr	Gen. Delivery	C. R. Herman		
481	Indianapolis, Ind.	T. B. Wright	Rm 4 Talbot blk.	C. K. Campbell	36½ Elva st.	Wednesdays
483	Tacoma, Wash.	W. L. Bradshaw	4612 S Yakima Ave	W. R. Harris	Parker's Hall	Tuesdays
484	Waterbury, Conn.	Thomas O'Keilly	391 E. Main St.	J. H. Hartnett	Carpenter's Hall	2nd and 4th Weds.
485	Worcester, Mass	C. H. Beers	256 Pleasant St.	Ed. Sargent		
486	Paterson, N. J.	Geo. B. Fox	57 E. Main St.	J. M. Arnold	Helvetia Hall	1st and 3d Fridays
489	Los Angeles, Cal. (I)	Wm. Glass	1314 E. 28th st	J. J. Jarl	Union Labor Temp.	
491	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	Fred W. Johnson	Westmore, Pa.	Fred W. Johnson	Building Trades H.	1st Thursday
492	Champaign, Ill.	Harry M. Clark	402 Cherry st.			
494	Milwaukee, Wis	Hans H. Tholen	508 Milwaukee St	Edwin Brunner		
496	Oil City, Pa.	W. C. Loomis	L. box 286			
497	Pt. Richmond, S. I. N. Y	P. J. Bailey	153 Heberton Ave	W. Watson		
498	Fort Scott, Kas. (a)	Fred Myers	1101 Walker st.			
501	Yonkers, N. Y.	James E. Murray	Box 236	Wm. McCready	Building Trades Bd	Thursdays
504	Cape Girardeau, Mo	E. E. Pendray	Cape Girardeau,		Haas Hall	1st Monday
505	White Plains, N. Y. (A)	Jas. Joyce	22 Williams St.			
506	Chicago Heights, Ill. (A)	V. F. Foster	1636 Euclid Ave.			
507	Sunbury, Pa. (A)	Ed. Wetzel	139 Church St.			
508	Newark, N. Y. (A)	George Fetzter	20 West Ave			
509	Washington, Pa. (A)	L. McMullen	Box 119	B. D. Cameron		
511	Jackson, Tenn	F. W. Carr	Home Tel. Co.	Thad Hart	Trade Council Hall	1st & 2d Thursday
512	Salem, Ore	Walter L. Goss	Box 335			
513	Butler, Pa. (a)	H. O. McKelvey	157 N. Main st.			
514	Kansas City, Mo. (c)	C. F. Drollinger	3031 Cherry st.			
515	Baltimore, Md.	O. E. Stolie	739 W. Franklin	C. Bunham	101 N. Paca st.	Fridays
516	Syracuse, N. Y.	J. McWilliams	120 Webster av.	R. Eighny		
517	Astoria, Ore. (a)	Wm. G. Cyrus	423 Bond st.			
518	Rumford Falls, Me	Wm. M. Child	Kidgionville, Me.			
519	Paris, Ill.	B. L. Yarger	613 Vance av.	E. A. Kurtz	Eagle Hall	2d & 4th Thursday
520	Austin, Texas.	A. E. Hancock	103 W. 7th st			
521	Bridgeport, Conn.	E. E. Graham	Box 614	T. F. Flynn	1186 Main st	Tuesdays
522	Brooklyn, N. Y.	John Senger	203 Hamburg av.	John Warburton		
523	North Yakima, Wash	A. L. Haskins	706 N. 1st.	J. G. Flanary		
524	Greenwood, B. C. (a)	Chas. E. Summers				
525	Burlington, Ia	C. F. Glaser	227 Barrett st.	Geo. A. Neal	Main & Jefferson st	1st & 3d Friday
526	Santa Cruz, Cal. (a)	H. E. Whidden	146 Cedar st.	H. E. Whidden		
527	Galveston, Tex	John Rolton		Geo. A. Munroe	307 23d st.	2d & 4th Friday
528	Milwaukee, Wis	B. J. Kelly	778 Franklin pl.			
530	Milwaukee, Wis. (f)	Thos. Ryan	249 16th st	G. W. Dorcey		
531	Schenectady, N. Y.	T. H. Everleigh	23 Grove pl	Ernest Rogers		
532	Billings, Mont.	E. G. Adams	Box 923		Labor Hall	1st & 3d Saturday
533	Enid, Okla.	J. R. Lewis	215 W. Broadway	W. D. Spencer	1023 Main st	Tuesdays
534	New York City (c)	W. A. Hogan	32 Union Square.	Ernest Kummel		
535	Herrin, Ill. (a)	Chas. Christoph		H. O. Durham		
536	Schenectady, N. Y. (e)	C. A. Sherman	240 Park pl.			
537	San Francisco, Calif. (f)	S. J. Stowe	575 22d st., Oakland			Fridays
538	Danville, Ill. (c)	Geo. Howard	312 Grant st	Geo. W. Howard		
539	Schenectady, N. Y.	Wm. H. Preston	603 Pleasant av.	P. J. Campbell	8th & Center st,	2d & 4th Saturday
541	Minneapolis, Minn. (i)	Thos. Ryan	3212 S. Aldrich av.	E. H. Lundeen	36 S. 6th st.	2d & 4th Wed'day
542	Chico, Calif.	W. J. Chase	610 3d st	F. F. Kirkpatrick		
543	New London, Conn.	W. L. Brown	31 Blinman st.	Fred Martin	Jay & Huntington	1st Monday
544	Edmonton, Alberta, Can	Jules Cantin	Box 776	F. Scarlett		
545	Monterey, Calif. (a)	J. A. Searle	Box 66	J. R. Pedro		
546	New York, N. Y.	L. M. Smith	142 E. 14th st	Jno. Darrman	142 E. 14th st.	
548	Webb City, Mo.	M. H. Short	123 S. Webb st.			
549	Ely, Nev.	H. M. Middleton				
550	Lewistown, Mont.	Anton K. Dahl	Box 553			
551	Anaconda, Mont.	W. Baker	Box 483			
552	Las Vegas, N. M. (a)	C. A. Malley	702 Douglas av.			
553	Detroit, Mich. (f)	D. Fournier	43 Park av.	J. Prommesheryer	140 1st st.	Fridays
554	Fort Dodge, Ia.	N. M. Knudson		E. A. Samuelson		

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McAlester 220 Illinois Alton128 Aurora149 Belleville ... 50 Bloomington 197 Belvidere ..466 Carlinville .444 Chicago 9 Chicago49 Chicago134 Chicago282 Chicago376 Chicago381 Danville538 E. St. Louis.309 Elgin117 Freeport387 Granite City 367 Galesburg ...194 Joliet176 La Salle321 Peoria 34 Paris519 Quincy 67 Rockford196 Rock Island.109 Springfield .193 Springfield .427 Streator236 Champaign .492 Chicago Heights ..506 Iowa Burlington .525 Boone372 Cedar Rapids253 Clinton273 Davenport .278 Des Moines. 58 Dubuque198 Fort Dodge 554 Keokuk420 Mason City .170 Ottumwa173 Sioux City . 47 Waterloo288 Kansas Atchison ... 19 Topeka225 Wichita144 Wichita482 Ft. Scott ...498 Kentucky Lexington ...183 Louisville ..112 Louisville .369 Owensboro .216 Paducah177	Louisiana New Orleans 4 New Orleans 130 Baton Rouge315 Maine Millinocket .471 Portland ...399 Rumford Falls518 Maryland Annapolis ...448 Baltimore .. 27 Baltimore .. 28 Baltimore .. 46 Baltimore .515 Cumberland 307 Massachusetts Boston 30 Boston103 Boston104 Boston396 Brookton ...223 Fall River .437 Lawrence ...385 Lynn377 New Bedford 224 North Adams293 Pittsfield ...264 Quincy189 Salem259 Springfield . 7 Worcester .. 96 Worcester .485 Michigan Ann Arbor .171 Battle Creek 445 Bay City150 Detroit 17 Detroit 18 Detroit553 Grand Rapids75 Grand Rapids231 Lansing352 Marquette .407 Saginaw145 Traverse City131 Minnesota Duluth 31 Minneapolis 292 Minneapolis 541 St. Cloud ...398 Mississippi Meridian ...391 Jackson257 Missouri Fulton365 Hannibal ...350 Joplin 95 Cape Girardeau 504 Kansas City 124 Kansas City 514 Kansas City 330 Kansas City 356 St. Joseph . 40 St. Louis ... 1 St. Louis ... 2 St. Louis ... 59 Sedalia266 Springfield .335 Webb City ...548	Montana Anaconda ...200 Anaconda ...551 Billings532 Butte 65 Great Falls .122 Helena185 Lewiston ...550 Nebraska Hastings ...206 Lincoln265 Omaha 22 Omaha162 Nevada Ely549 Goldfield ...450 Tonahpah ...361 New Hampshire Portsmouth 426 New Jersey Atlantic City 210 Camden299 Hackensack 422 Jersey City . 15 Jersey City.164 Long Branch.331 Newark 52 Newark 87 Newark190 Paterson ...102 Perth Amboy358 Plainfield ...282 Trenton 29 Paterson486 New Mexico Albuquerque 306 Las Vegas...552 New York Albany137 Auburn300 Auburn394 Binghamton.325 Brooklyn ...522 Buffalo 41 Buffalo 45 Cortland ...459 Elmira139 Glens Falls .339 Hornellsville 92 Ithaca409 Jamestown .106 Kingston ...277 New Rochelle127 New York ... 20 New York ...270 New York ...363 New York ...419 New York ...534 New York ...543 New York ...547 Niagara Falls 58 Oneonta436 Olean214 Oswego328 Ossining555 Poughkeepsie296 Rochester .. 44 Rochester .. 86 Rochester .284 Saratoga Springs ...261 Schenectady 85 Schenectady 110 Schenectady 140 Schenectady 232 Schenectady 531 Schenectady 536 Schenectady 247 Schenectady 254 Schenectady 267 Schenectady 442	Schenectady 539 Syracuse ... 43 Syracuse ... 79 Syracuse ...516 Troy392 Utica 42 Utica181 Watertown 421 Schenectady 476 Staten Island 497 Yonkers501 White Plains 505 Newark508 North Carolina Asheville ...233 Wilmington 123 Ohio Akron 11 Alliance439 Ashtabula .143 Canton173 Chillicothe .248 Cincinnati .101 Cincinnati .212 Cleveland . 38 Cleveland . 39 Cleveland .464 Cleveland .468 Columbus ... 54 Dayton118 E. Liverpool 93 Findlay298 Lima 32 Lorain237 Mt. Vernon. 97 Newark172 Springfield .204 Steubenville 246 Toledo 8 Toledo245 Warren411 Youngstown 62 Youngstown 84 Zanesville ...160 Oklahoma Enid533 Guthrie364 Oklahoma .456 Oklahoma .155 Shawnee ... 48 Oregon Astoria517 Portland ...125 Portland ...317 Salem512 Pennsylvania Allentown .366 Altoona457 Bloomsburg 107 Butler513 Connellsville 326 Easton 91 E. M. Chunk 244 Erie56 Greensburg 379 Harrisburg . 53 Lancaster ... 71 NewBrighton342 Philadelphia .21 Philadelphia .98 Philadelphia 240 Philadelphia 287 Pittsburg ... 5 Pittsburg ... 14 Pittsburg ...319 Wilkesbarre 491 Johnstown .493 Oil City496 Sunbury507 Scranton ... 31
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Wilkesbarre 163	Beaumont ...308	Norfolk 80	Green Bay .168	Victoria280
Williams-	Dallas 69		Grand	Greenwood .524
port239	Dennison ...338	Washington	Rapids ...281	
York469	Fort Worth .156	Aberdeen ...458	La Crosse ..136	Manitoba
Washington 509	Houston ... 86	Bellingham .314	Madison169	Winnipeg ...166
Rhode Island	Palestine ...358	Everett101	Milwaukee . 83	Winnipeg ...435
Providence . 99	San Antonio 60	Seattle77	Oshkosh187	
Providence .258	Sherman272	Seattle202	Racine430	Nova Scotia
Newport ...268	Waco 72	Seattle217	Wausau341	Sydney344
South Carolina	Eagle Pass . 51	Spokane ... 73	Superior ...276	
Columbia ...382	Galveston ..527	Tacoma 76	Milwaukee .494	Ontario
Georgetown. 89	Paris320	Tacoma483	Milwaukee .530	Ft. William 339
South Dakota	Utah	North Yaki-		Hamilton ...105
Sioux Falls .360	Ogden316	ma523	Wyoming	Toronto114
Tennessee	Salt Lake		Cheyenne ...415	Toronto353
Knoxville ...313	City 37	West Virginia	CANADA	London120
Memphis ...192	Vermont	Charleston .256	Alberta	Quebec
Nashville ...129	Barre400	Charleston .480	Calgary348	Montreal ...463
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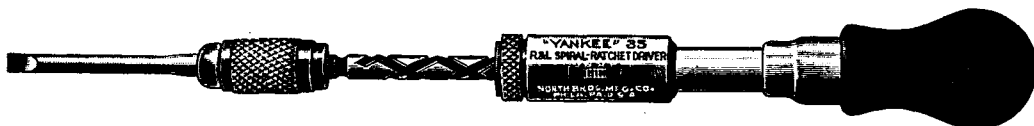
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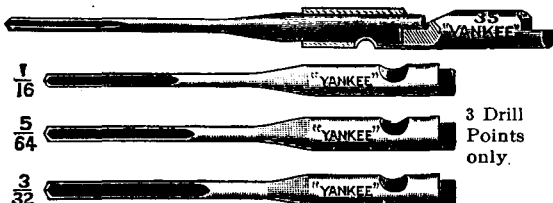
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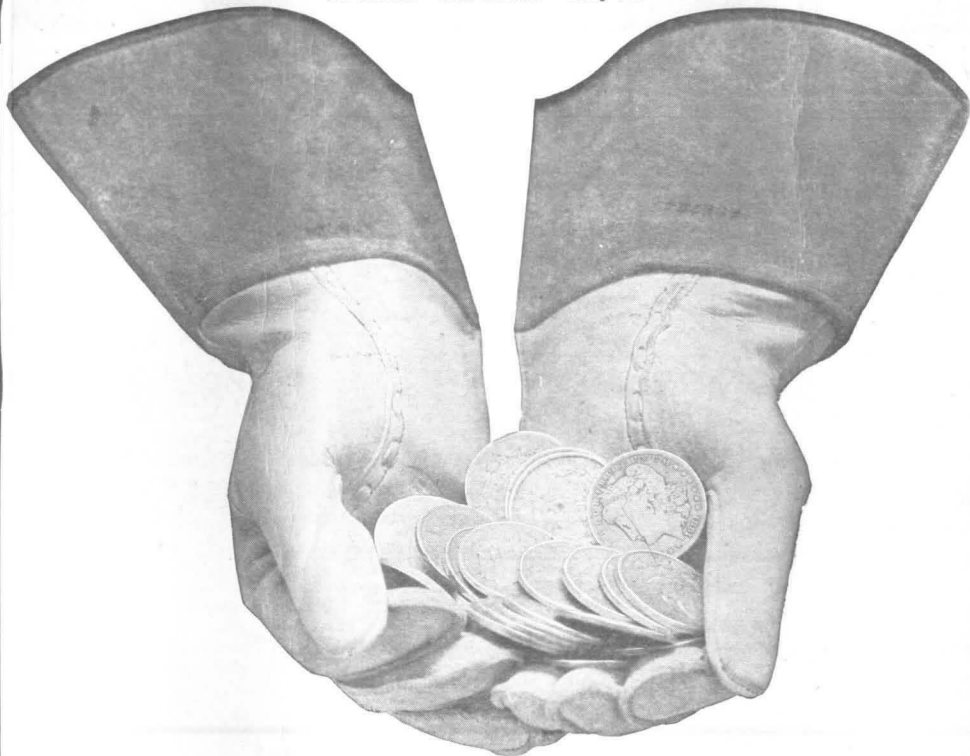
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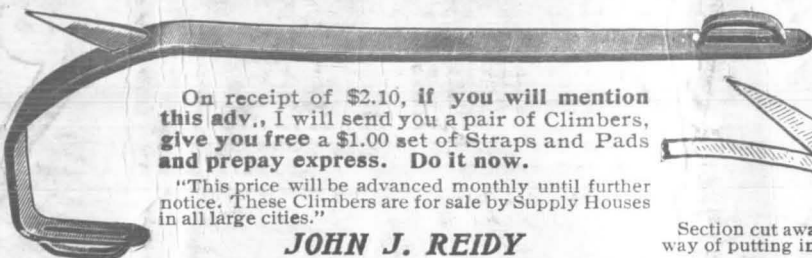
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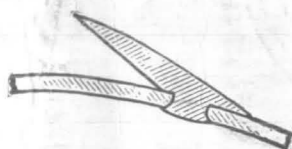
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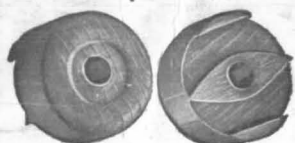
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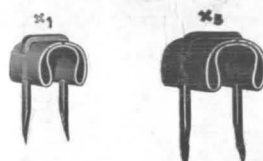


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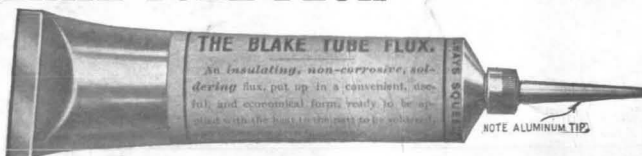
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